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HISTORY OF THE STATE OF IDAHO

C. J. BROSNAN



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CHIEF JOSEPH.

HISTORY OF THE STATE OF IDAHO

BY

C. J. BROSNAN

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, NAMPA, IDAHO

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

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PREFACE

It was the writer's purpose during the early preparatory stages of this work to make a detailed acknowledgment to the individuals, public libraries, bureaus, and corporations whose generous assistance has contributed to its success. This list has long since become so extensive, however, that space forbids individual recognition of the numerous courtesies the author has received. He wishes, however, to express heartfelt appreciation to the large number of friends who by the loan of rare manuscripts, out-of-print books, old maps, and photographs, and many other evidences of friendly interest have assisted in enhancing the value of this book.

C. J. B.

BOISE, IDAHO, August 1, 1918.

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HISTORY OF THE STATE OF IDAHO

CHAPTER I

GEOLOGICAL HISTORY

1. How the Geology of a Country Affects Its History.

—Have you ever considered how the history of a country is affected by its surface, rivers, mountain ranges, and soil? Of the original thirteen colonies seven were established along the banks of the rivers flowing into the Atlantic, the Alleghany Mountains forming their far-western boundaries. Canals and trade routes have followed the rivers and valleys. Pennsylvania is noted for its rich deposits of coal and oil, Michigan for its iron, Nevada for its gold, and Idaho for its lead. How different would be the history of these States if they had been agricultural plains! The Great Lakes were scooped out ages ago by glaciers. How changed the story of that region if in their place were only the St. Lawrence River from Duluth to the Atlantic! We speak proudly of Idaho as a young State. This is true only because the mountains and deserts were such great obstacles to the invasion of the immigrant.

2. How the Surface Features of Idaho Were Formed.

—Idaho has an interesting geological history. The present shape and condition of its surface have been caused by the following agencies: fire, ice, running streams, movements of the earth's surface, and wind. Fire has formed vast areas of lava-covered plains and huge masses of granite mountains, the latter once buried thousands of feet below the surface. Ice has been the main element in the formation of the beautiful lake country in the northern part of the State. Running streams have through the ages gradually carved out the great mountainous area of central

Idaho. Slow but enormous movements of the earth's surface have resulted in the up-raising of most of the State to a high elevation, thus giving the streams the great cutting power they possess. The wind has transported millions of tons of fine dust for hundreds of miles and has dropped its load wherever its velocity was reduced, as in the rolling Palouse country in the northern part of the State and over thousands of square miles in the Snake River plains and the adjoining foot-hills.

3. The Pre-Cambrian Age.¹—The present surface features of the world are vastly different from what they were ages ago. It is believed that thousands upon thousands of years ago Idaho was a part of a very large land mass. The greater part of this old land mass existed in eastern Canada, but there were several smaller areas in the west, separated from one another and from the large mass to the north by extensive seas. A portion of Idaho was one of these land areas. This is known by the fact that some of the most ancient rocks are found in the central part of the State. Into the seas that surrounded these land areas of unknown extent, large rivers poured masses of sand and mud which hardened into sandstones and shales. It must have taken millions of years to form these old sedimentary² rocks, as they are in many places over five miles in thickness. They were afterward compressed, folded, and altered to their present form, being known as quartzites and slates, and are extensively exposed in the Cœur d'Alene region, where they contain the rich lead, silver, and zinc deposits of that district. From the Cœur d'Alene region they extend to the northern boundary of the State and into Montana and British Columbia, and many smaller areas are known in the central part of the State. Thousands of feet of these rocks have been removed by the erosive³ action of the streams.

¹ Geological name given to the earliest period in the earth's history.

² Sedimentary rock is one formed in beds or layers, usually under water.

4. **The Paleozoic Age.**¹—Following the Pre-Cambrian Age, a great interior sea was formed in North America, extending from the Rocky Mountains to the Alleghanies. This was deeper than the one that existed in the Pre-Cambrian Age, as large masses of limestone were formed in it.



TWIN FALLS.

It extended into Idaho as far west as Wood River and as far north as the Salmon River, and entirely covered the southeastern part of the State, as is evidenced by all the mountains of that section being formed mainly of the rocks deposited in this sea. One of the most important economic resources of the State was formed in these rocks, viz., the phosphate beds of the southeastern part, best shown around Montpelier, and known to be the largest

¹ The Paleozoic Age is the geological period in which the first important fossils were found, and followed the Pre-Cambrian Age.

area of rich phosphate rock¹ in the world. This era was called the Paleozoic and the rocks are known by this name.

5. **The Granite Formations.**—Following this came a period of igneous² activity, and a huge mass of granite in a molten condition was forced up under all the overlying rocks in the central part of the State. The overlying rocks have been worn away over a great part of this granite area, and it is now seen at the surface from about the latitude of Moscow to as far south as Boise, extending eastward to the Bitter Root Mountains. The Clearwater and Salmon River Mountains are carved out of this rock.



LOOKING FOR GOATS IN THE SAWTOOTH MOUNTAINS.

lying rocks and also the upper part of the granite itself, thus forming the rich veins from which a large part of Idaho's gold and other valuable metals have been obtained.

¹ Phosphate rock is used as a fertilizer.

² Igneous—fiery—or period of volcanic activity.

The intrusion of this mass of granite evidently elevated a large part of the State, but the streams counteracted this and wore down to an almost level plain what is now the most rugged and inaccessible mountain area in the State, viz., the country extending from Pend d'Oreille Lake



THOUSAND SPRINGS, IDAHO.

to the Snake River plains. Remnants of this old plain still exist at high elevations, such as Poverty Flat, north of Clayton in Custer County.

6. Rivers and Seas of Lava.—During the time this old plain was being formed there was another period of intense volcanic activity in the western part of the State in the form of flows of dark-colored lava, or basalt. These flows came from fissures and covered eastern Washington and northwestern Idaho with a sea of lava, levelling the country, damming the streams and changing their courses. The celebrated Palouse country and Camas prairie around Grangeville are parts of this vast lava-field.

7. Courses of Rivers Changed by Lava-Flows.—These flows and the earth movements accompanying them, dammed the Snake River and caused it to cut out a new channel north from Huntington, and did the same thing to the Salmon and the South Fork of the Clearwater. Each of these streams shows an abrupt bend to the north, where it was turned by the lava. The damming of the Snake formed a large lake which extended from Oregon to the Teton Mountains in Wyoming. This lake was filled by the streams depositing sediment and forming the sandstone and shale rocks around Boise and Nampa. Also, volcanoes contributed flows of lava which were poured out over the floor of this lake, many of these extinct lava-cones being still existent along the edge of the mountains and in many parts of the plains. Another factor that finally destroyed the lake was the gradual cutting down of the Snake River channel. This cutting-down process formed the deep canyon of the Snake by Shoshone and Twin Falls, which is so different from the broad, flat valley of the same river at Idaho Falls and above. This cutting-back process is still going on.

During this time the whole central part of the State was being elevated and the old plain which existed there was cut into the maze of deep canyons and lofty mountains that now exist. One of these canyons, the Salmon, is only exceeded in depth and grandeur by the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

8. Helpful Action of Winds.—During this time, and later, the winds were active, bringing quantities of fine silt into the Palouse country from the more arid plains of the Columbia, thus forming the deep, rich soil of that part of the State. The lava-flows and lake-beds in the Snake River plains were also covered by wind-blown soil brought evidently from Nevada and Oregon into Idaho. This process of soil formation is still going on, as is exemplified by the dust-storms in the summer-time, each of which contributes its mite.



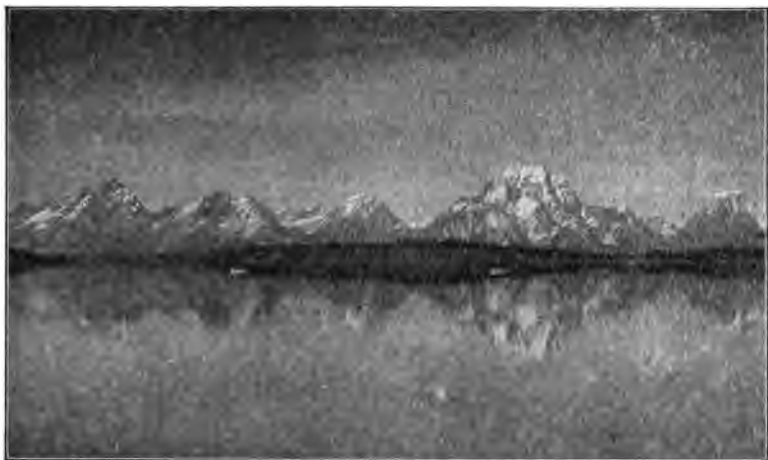
CANYON OF SNAKE RIVER, SOUTH OF LEWISTON.

9. Lakes Formed by Glaciers.—The lakes of northern Idaho were formed by the ice which came down from the north and retreated but a short time ago, geologically; the marks of this are evident in the higher mountains all over the State. This great northern ice-sheet extended as far south as Pend d'Oreille Lake and evidently dammed a

large northward-flowing river that occupied a depression extending from Cœur d'Alene Lake to seventy miles north of the Canadian boundary. The damming of this river formed a large lake which extended to Missoula, Montana, and caused new outlets to be cut by way of the Spokane and Pend d'Oreille Rivers. These rivers drained this big lake; and Lakes Pend d'Oreille, Cœur d'Alene, and the smaller lakes are but remnants of this once immense sheet of water that extended from the Arrow Lakes in British Columbia to Cœur d'Alene Lake and from Spokane to Missoula.

Payette Lake was formed by the damming of the North Fork of the Payette River by a lava-flow from the South. Thus was formed a lake extending over the whole of Long Valley, which was later drained by the North Fork of the Payette River. Payette Lake is a shrunk remnant of this old lake.

10. Many Changes Still in Progress.—The geologic history of the State is not yet closed. All the processes mentioned are even now at work, with the exception of fire and ice. The central part of the State is still being elevated, the streams are still cutting down their channels, and the winds are still bringing in soils.



THE THREE TETONS FROM JACKSON LAKE.
Noted landmarks during fur-trading and emigration periods.

CHAPTER II

PROMINENT PHYSICAL FEATURES

11. Idaho a Large State.—The area of the State of Idaho is 84,313 square miles, lying between the 42d and 49th parallels of latitude and the 111th and 116th meridians of longitude. It is one of the largest States in the Union. Its area is greater than that of all the New England States combined with New Jersey, Maryland, and Delaware; nearly as large as Pennsylvania and Ohio, or England and Scotland combined.

12. Its Peculiar Shape.—Idaho is over 480 miles in length from north to south. Its width, however, varies from 48 miles across the "Panhandle" to 310 miles from Wyoming to Oregon, across the southern part of the State. As one looks at the map of the State its shape resembles that of a rudder of a boat or a side view of a big armchair.

Looking at the map from the left, others have commented upon its resemblance to the shape of an old shoe.

13. **Mountains Everywhere in Sight.**—The surface of Idaho is extremely broken and mountainous. Its altitude ranges from about 700 feet above sea-level, at Lewiston, to over 12,000 feet at the summit of Mt. Hyndman. With the exception of the great sage-brush plains across southern Idaho and a few prairie stretches here and there, the State is covered with ranges of mountains and deep valleys. The Bitter Root range of the Rocky Mountains forms the northeast boundary. Other ranges of importance in the State are the Cabinet, Cœur d'Alene, Sawtooth, Boise, Owyhee, and Bear River Mountains. A number of lofty peaks and buttes serve as prominent and picturesque landmarks. No other physical feature has so affected the history of the State as its mountains. Their valleys conserve the snows of winter for the much-needed water for irrigation; their sides are covered with millions upon millions of feet of the finest timber; they are the hunter's delight and the tourist's paradise; behind their rugged walls is hidden a wondrous wealth of precious and useful metals.



STANLEY LAKE, CUSTER COUNTY.

14. **The Rivers of Idaho.**—One of the most prominent features of the geography of Idaho is the Snake River. Rising in the region of the Yellowstone Park, it winds between mountain ranges, through lava-covered plains and along fertile valleys, southerly, westerly, northerly, in such a way that with its tributaries it drains nearly the whole



SHOSHONE FALLS. I.

These falls are 43 feet higher than Niagara Falls.

of the State, until at Lewiston it abruptly leaves us to join the Columbia on its way to the great Pacific. No other river of its size in the world admits of such variety of description. Starting as an ideal mountain-trout stream, it soon dashes itself to

foam on obstructions of broken lava. By rapid descent it goes over the American Falls, Twin Falls, Shoshone Falls, Auger Falls, and Salmon Falls, each a marvel of scenic beauty. Then it flows peacefully along for nearly two hundred miles, as if resting for its mad dash through the well-nigh impassable canyon of the Seven Devils range. Emerging above Lewiston its broad bosom invites the commerce from the Pacific to find a seaport in Idaho. But the chief mission of the Snake is to supply water for the irrigation of thousands of acres of our arid soil. Because of this it is sometimes known as the Idaho Nile. Its rapid descent and many falls offer an unlimited amount of power for transportation, manufacturing, and domestic purposes. Important tributaries of the Snake are

the Boise, Payette, Bruneau, Weiser, Salmon, and Clearwater. Other rivers are the Bear River in the southeast and the Kootenai, the Clark Fork, the Saint Joe, and the Cœur d'Alene in the north.

15. A Varied Climate.—Few States in the Union have such a varied climate as Idaho. There are at least



LAKE PEND D'OREILLE.

The largest body of fresh water lying wholly within the United States. The Cœur d'Alene Mountains can be seen on the left.

four causes for this: The State extends through seven degrees of latitude, from 42 to 49, or the same distance as from Des Moines, Iowa, to the Dominion of Canada. Its altitude ranges between wide extremes. Parts of its area are covered with vast forests; high mountains and deep valleys are characteristic in some sections, while sagebrush plains cover others. The rainfall varies from about 25 inches, in a strip running from north to central Idaho, to less than 10 inches in portions of the northeast and southwest parts of the State. Along the lower Snake Valley the summers are warm and the winters mild. In the higher altitudes cool summers and cold winters prevail.

16. Idaho's Scenery.—Because of the scarcity of railroads and the inaccessibility of many parts of the State, the beauties of Idaho scenery are still unknown even to many of our own inhabitants. Idaho is noted for the grandeur of its mountains, the glory of its forests, and the placid beauties of its four largest lakes, Priest, Pend

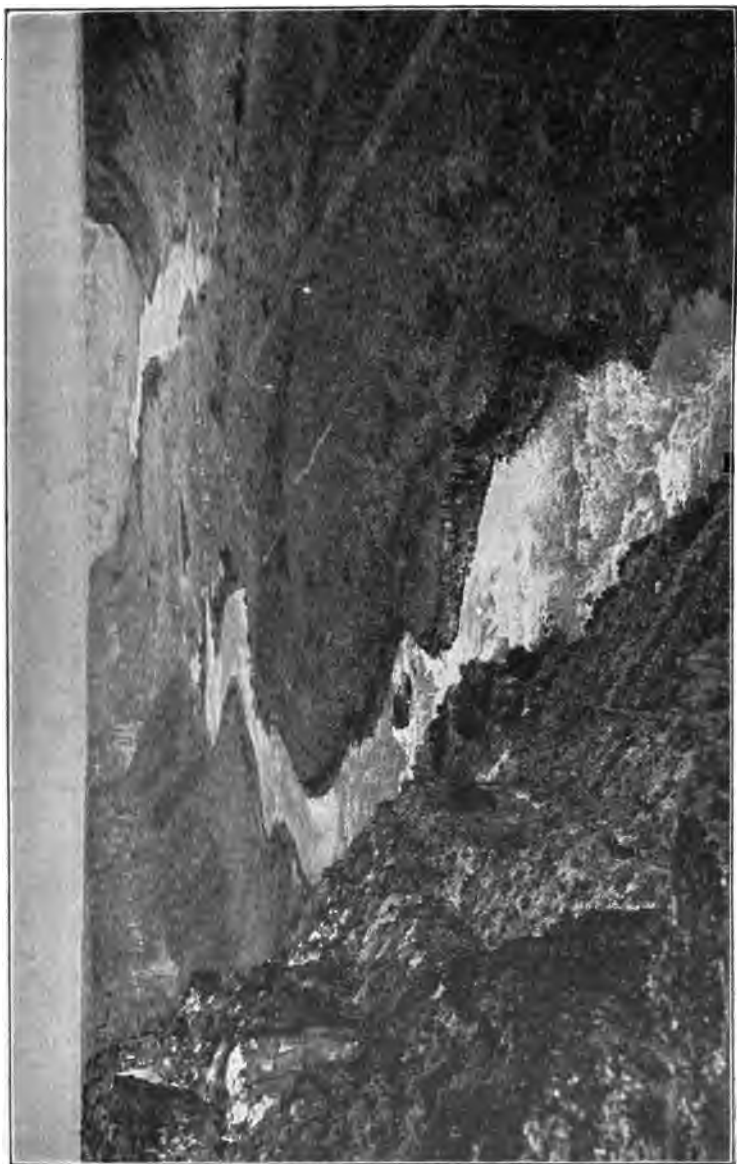


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SHOSHONE FALLS. II.

Note the strata in the basaltic wall of the canyon.

d'Oreille, Cœur d'Alene, and Bear Lakes. The area of Idaho, Boise, and Adams Counties is about the same as that of Switzerland, and the scenery is almost as wonderful. The Snake River Canyon in the Seven Devils region is second in its impressive beauty only to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. Payette, Redfish, Alturas, Stanley, Bear, Pettit, and scores of other lakes without name offer ideal camping-spots. Bear, deer, and mountain-goats are found in many places. The slopes of the mountains abound in feathered game, and the streams are alive with trout.



TYPICAL SNAKE RIVER CANYON, AUGER FALLS.

Ice-cold and boiling-hot springs mix their waters in the same mountain stream. The Sawtooth range rivals in sublimity the mountains of Switzerland. Farther east and south the Snake River Canyon is filled with wonders. The Shoshone Falls, with a drop of 210 feet, exceeds in height the world's wonder, Niagara. The Twin Falls, a few miles above, and the Blue Lakes, below the Shoshone Falls, hold the spectator spellbound by their beauty. The rivers of lava, the mountains of granite, and the craters of extinct volcanoes, the Devil's Half Acre, the City of Rocks, the Three Tetons, just over the Wyoming line but seen from Idaho, the Thousand Springs, the everlasting snows of the mountains and the great natural caves filled with perpetual ice—these are a few of the attractive features of Idaho scenery.

CHAPTER III

THE INDIANS OF IDAHO

17. Tribes and General Characteristics.—The Indian tribes that inhabited what is now northern Idaho were the Kutenais, Pend d'Oreilles, Cœur d'Alenes, and Nez Percés; while those which occupied the present southern Idaho were the Shoshoni,¹ Sheepeaters, Lemhis, and Bannacks. The Salmon River was the dividing-line between the northern and southern tribes.

Most of the Idaho Indians were much finer specimens of physical manhood than the Pacific coast tribes, which followed such enervating pursuits as paddling in canoes and still-fishing. They were more amenable to civilized modes of life than were the overbearing and bloodthirsty plains tribes that lived east of the Rocky Mountains.

In common with red men everywhere, they considered themselves the superiors of the white race. They believed that the Indians came first in the order of creation and were a "chosen" or favored race. This deep-seated consciousness of race superiority often found expression in such tribal titles as "The People," "The Best People," "The Good People," and similar designations.

18. The Kutenais.—The original home of the Kutenai tribe was southeastern British Columbia and the extreme northern portions of Idaho and Montana. They spoke a singularly beautiful, musical language, almost devoid of harsh, guttural sounds. Although the Kutenais were a relatively small and unimportant tribe, they formed one of the fifty-five distinct linguistic families in the United States known as Kitunahan. They lived chiefly by hunting, fishing, and root-gathering, and were unusually moral and well behaved. David Thompson, the first white

¹ Portions of the Eastern and Western Shoshoni tribes resided in Idaho. The Western Shoshoni in Idaho were generally known as the Snake Indians. (*See map, page 24.*)

trader who lived among them, spelled their name both Kootenae and Kootenai. Most of the surviving members of this family under American jurisdiction reside upon the Flathead Reservation in Montana.

19. The Pend d'Oreille Indians.—The Pend d'Oreille Indians resided around the lake of that name and along the river now designated as the Clark Fork. They were



A CŒUR D'ALENE INDIAN
GIRL.

first called Kullyspell, but were renamed Pend d'Oreilles, or "Earbob" Indians, by the French-Canadian voyageurs. The Pend d'Oreilles belonged to the Salishan family, and were never either a numerous or important tribe. They lived on roots and venison, and accompanied the Flatheads on their annual buffalo-hunt. The scattered remnants of this tribe are at present chiefly located at the Colville Reservation in Washington and the Flathead Reservation in Montana. Although the name of the Pend d'Oreille Indians is associated with some of the

earlier missionary enterprises, the career of this tribe has been quite uneventful.

20. The Cœur d'Alene Indians.—The Cœur d'Alene Indians occupied the beautiful region around Lake Cœur d'Alene. They were of Salishan stock and were an industrious, self-respecting, and docile tribe. The only time they ever shed the blood of white men was when a portion of their tribe at the instigation of the war-chief Kamiakan took part in the Yakima War of 1858.

According to the best tradition, it was some French-Canadian voyageurs who nicknamed this tribe the "Cœur d'Alene," or "The Heart of an Awl." About the year 1810 a party of voyageurs attempted to buy some fine skins from these red men at a low price. The Indians, in

derision, said the greedy white man was a sharp trader and had a heart as small as an awl's point. The voyageurs reported the incident as a good joke on their companions and the name stuck to the tribe instead of the traders.



NEZ PERCE INDIAN BOY
IN TRIBAL DRESS.

The feather head-dress indicates his rank.



By courtesy of Grace R. Hebard.

SACAJAWEA.

By B. L. Zimm.

There are now about 600 survivors of this tribe on the Cœur d'Alene Reservation. It is situated in Benewah County, and its rich farm-lands were thrown open to settlement in 1906.

21. The Nez Percés.—The Nez Percés were the most distinguished representatives of the Shahaptian family. In intelligence, physique, and character they rank among

the foremost American tribes. They occupied a rich territory lying in southeastern Washington, northeastern Oregon, and western Idaho. The Idaho Nez Perces lived chiefly along the valleys of the Clearwater River and its tributaries and in the lower Salmon River country.



NEZ PERCE INDIAN

Their popular and official name, the "Nez Perces," a French-Canadian term for "Pierced Noses," is traditionally said to have been derived from the fact that in isolated cases members of this tribe pierced their noses with a shell which was worn for ornament.

The Nez Perces were skilful horsemen, and one of the leading events in the tribal life was their annual buffalo-hunting trip into what is now Montana.

Their favorite foods were the camas root, wild cherries, huckleberries, the flesh of the white-tailed deer, buffalo meat, and fish.

These Indians lived in a historic region, and their interesting but tragic career is conspicuously identified with our exploring, fur-trading, missionary, and Indian-war epochs. Their foremost leader, Chief Joseph, rivaled in ability the greatest chiefs that the continent has produced.



VILLAGE NEAR KAMIAH.

With the exception of a few members of Chief Joseph's band now on the Colville Reservation in the State of Washington the 1,500 survivors of this once splendid tribe are stationed on the Fort Lapwai Reservation in north Idaho.

22. The Shoshonis or Snake Indians.—The original habitat of the western band of Shoshoni in Idaho was the upper Snake River Valley. The entire Shoshoni nation overspread portions of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, California, as well as southern Idaho, and gave its name to the great Shoshonean family, the third largest numerically of the linguistic stocks in the United States.

While it is true that certain bands of these Indians, like the "Diggers," were peculiarly degraded and impoverished, other divisions of this tribe were far from being devoid of either virility or bravery. For the most part, however, this tribe was made up of murderous, thieving bands of



A SHOSHONI INDIAN.

outlaws, who were a source of annoyance to the early emigrants and miners. The barren nature of much of their country compelled them to lead a wandering life.

This tribe is generally known by the offensive name of "Snakes." Contrary to what might be supposed, this term was not originally conferred upon them to express contempt. A very reasonable explanation of the origin of their peculiar nickname relates to their sign-language. When asked their names by the early traders they replied by making a peculiar snakelike motion with the

index-finger. These Indians intended to convey the idea that they were grass-weavers. The traders, however, interpreted the sign to mean that they called themselves "Snakes." This offensive title not only clung to the tribe but has fastened itself upon the Snake River.

The best-known leader of the Idaho band of western Shoshonis was Chief Nampuh (*namp*, foot; *puh*, bigness), after whom the city of Nampa is named. According to a well-authenticated tradition, one of his feet was 6 inches wide

and 17½ inches long. This is said to account for his familiar title of "Chief Bigfoot."

The western Shoshoni Indians are at present concentrated upon the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho and the Duck Valley Reservation situated partly in Nevada and partly in Idaho.

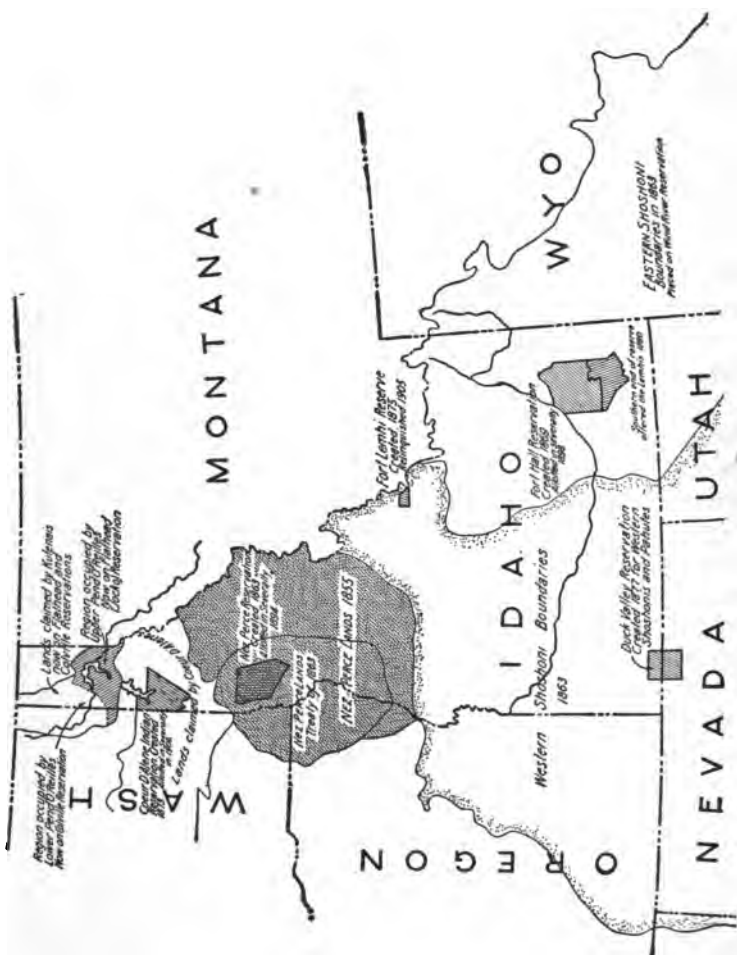
23. The Bannacks.—The Bannacks, who resided along the valley of the Portneuf River in southeastern Idaho, were one of the most warlike tribes in the Shoshonean family. They were tall, straight, and of athletic build and were willing to engage in open combat with the whites. Their territory lay across the Oregon and California Trails, as well as the route that connected Salt Lake City with the Salmon River mines. They infested these highways of travel and committed all manner of robberies and murders upon the emigrants. The power of this belligerent tribe, however, was crushed forever by General Conner at the battle of Battle Creek near the town of Franklin in January, 1863, when nearly 300 braves were killed.

The Bannacks derive their name from the Shoshoni words "bamp" meaning "hair" and "nack" which signifies "a backward motion." The expression "Bampnack," later changed into the more harmonious-sounding "Bannack," refers to the manner in which the tribe wore a "tuft of hair" thrown backward from the forehead. The word "bannock" is a Scotch word and is often incorrectly used to designate this tribe.

One of the well-known chiefs of the Bannacks was Pocatello, for whom the city of Pocatello was named.

The Bannacks, whose entire tribal membership now numbers less than 400, reside at the Fort Hall Reservation.

24. The Sheepeaters.—The Sheepeaters or Tukuarikas, so called because they lived in the mountains frequented by the wild sheep, occupied the country around the Salmon River, the upper part of Snake River, and the mountains around Boise Basin. They were an offshoot of the Shoshoni tribe, had been driven and held in the mountain fast-



HABITATS AND RESERVATIONS OF THE IDAHO INDIAN TRIBES.

nesses by other Indians, where they did not advance intellectually as had their kinsmen, and therefore exhibited more of the primitive nature and characteristics of the aboriginal Indian than any other tribe of the Northwest.

For years they committed depredations on the settlers, retreating to the high mountains of the Salmon River country when hard pressed, until they were finally captured and almost wiped out of existence.

The development of the country was retarded for years by these Indians, for whose acts none of the other tribes could be held responsible.

The remnant of this tribe, which later became amalgamated with the Lemhis, is now located at the Fort Hall Reservation.

25. The Lemhis.—The so-called Lemhi Indians never formed a distinct tribe. In 1863 certain scattered members of the Shoshoni, Bannack, and Sheepeater tribes placed themselves under the protection of Chief Tendoy, a Shoshoni Indian, and were known for many years as "Tendoy's Band." In 1875 the Lemhi Reservation in Lemhi County was set apart for these Indians. They intermarried and formed a mixed stock, which was later known as the Lemhis. They were a well-behaved tribe and were under the singularly able and humane leadership of Chief Tendoy. In June, 1909, the 474 members of this tribe were removed to the Fort Hall Reservation.

CHAPTER IV

HOW THE UNITED STATES ACQUIRED AN UNDISPUTED TITLE TO THE OREGON COUNTRY

26. The Oregon Country.—Idaho forms a part of the territory on the northwest Pacific slope of North America which remained unexplored as late as the opening of the nineteenth century. This country was little known and was for many years claimed by Spain, England, and Russia; and by the United States after 1792. For a long time it was referred to as the "Columbia River country," but later, about the year 1820, came to be known as the "Oregon Country." It comprised all the land between the Pacific Ocean and the "Stony" or Rocky Mountains, and north of the 42d degree of latitude; at first as far as 54 degrees and 40 minutes and later to the 49th parallel.

27. How a Nation Acquires New Territory.—It is a general agreement among nations that the claims of any nation to new territory, not already belonging to a civilized people, shall be based upon (1) discovery, (2) exploration, and (3) settlement. It took the United States over a half-century to establish beyond dispute her right and title to the "Oregon Country." It is interesting to note that the territory from which have been formed the States of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington is the only territory which the United States has acquired by right of discovery, exploration, and settlement. All the rest of our possessions have been gained by conquest, treaty, or purchase.

28. Our Right by Discovery.—Several Spanish and English seamen had sailed along what is now the western coast of the United States from the time of the Spanish Commander Ferrelo in 1543 and the English Captain Drake in 1579 to the Spanish Commander Heceta in 1775 and the

English Captain Cook in 1778. Yet none of them attempted any exploration or settlement, nor did they navigate its streams. It was left to Captain Robert Gray, a fur-trader from Boston, who just previously had been the first navigator to carry the Stars and Stripes around the world, to sail across the dangerous bar at the mouth of the only great river on the Pacific slope and to call the stream the "Columbia River," in honor of his trading-vessel. This was on May 11, 1792. Captain Gray doubtless little realized the epoch-making nature of his act or the prophetic significance of the name which he gave to the river then formally discovered, although known to exist and previously called the "River of the West."

29. Our Right by Exploration.—In 1800 Spain ceded to France the Province of Louisiana, stretching between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains, and in December, 1803, the famous Louisiana Purchase was completed by President Jefferson. A few months previous to this, however, the President had secured a secret appropriation from Congress for the Lewis and Clark expedition to the Pacific. During 1804 and 1805 the party under Lewis and Clark explored the Clark Fork, Clearwater, Snake, and Salmon River sources in the Rocky Mountains, and the Columbia itself for 300 miles to where its broad waters sweep into the Pacific. This gave the United States our second strong claim to the Oregon territory.

30. Our Right by Settlement.—The first settlements in the Oregon country were in the form of fur-trading posts. Astoria was the first post to be established upon a permanent location in the Columbia Basin. It was founded near the mouth of the Columbia River on April 12, 1811, by the Pacific Fur Company. This company was an American corporation, organized with American capital, and controlled by John Jacob Astor, of New York City. On account of conditions due to rivalries of trade, the resident partners of the company were compelled, however, on October 16, 1813, to sell their location and goods to the

Northwest Company of Montreal, Canada. A few weeks later a British war-vessel took formal possession of Astoria and the post was renamed Fort George. On October 6, 1818, Astoria was formally restored to the United States in accordance with the terms of the treaty of Ghent, which closed the War of 1812, although it was under the practical control of the Northwest Company until 1821 and the Hudson's Bay Company until the early forties. This early actual possession and trade at Astoria in 1811 was generally admitted in later years by diplomats to have given the United States prior rights in the country drained by the waters of the Columbia River. Our claim was clinched by missionary settlements in the Willamette Valley in 1834 and by the large migrations across the plains from Missouri and the East in the years 1842, 1843, 1844, and 1845.

31. **Our Claims Disputed.**—Three nations disputed our claims to the Columbia River country. These were Spain, Russia, and England. By the treaty of 1819 Spain gave up all her claim to territory north of the 42d parallel of latitude. By the treaty of 1824 Russia was confined to the territory north of 54 degrees and 40 minutes. But England's claim was not so easily nor so quickly set aside. England for a time disputed our rights to the country on account of discovery and exploration, but soon after 1820 relinquished all serious claims to territory south and east of the Columbia River. By treaty with England in 1818 it was agreed that the Columbia River country be open to joint occupancy by citizens of both countries for a period of ten years. This arrangement was renewed in 1827 and continued in force until the treaty of 1846 established the 49th parallel as the boundary-line between the United States and the British possessions.

CHAPTER V

THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION

32. A Successful Expedition.—Lewis and Clark with their exploring party were the first white men to visit Idaho of whom we have any authentic record. After the purchase of Louisiana it seemed of first importance to the far-seeing Jefferson that a path for commerce be broken through the vast unexplored region stretching from the Mississippi to the Pacific, and accordingly he appointed his private secretary, Captain Meriwether Lewis, to organize an expedition for that purpose. Lewis, with his friend Captain William Clark as an associate in command, started from St. Louis May 14, 1804, to cross the continent, accompanied by about forty picked men.

Jefferson's instructions to Captain Lewis were comprehensive. He and Captain Clark were expected to study the geography of the country through which they passed, explore the principal streams, make themselves acquainted with the Indians, their possessions and their relations with other tribes, and note carefully all plants and animals, and to keep complete journals.

This hazardous expedition, unique because they fought no foe but the hostile forces of nature, occupied two years and four months, and was a complete success in every way. Lewis and Clark brought back such a detailed knowledge of the great Pacific Northwest that the people of the United States began for the first time to realize its value and determined to retain control of it.

33. The Long Journey.—In their twenty-two-oar keel-boat and two smaller mackinaw boats the explorers worked their way up the Missouri River until the cold weather stopped their progress. They wintered at Fort Mandan,

on the north bank of the Missouri, near Bismarck, in the present McLean County, North Dakota. This was the home of the Mandan Indians, with whom they lived on friendly terms through the long, severe winter.



WILLIAM CLARK.

Early in April, 1805, the party, now thirty-two in number, embarked in canoes and their two mackinaws, for the upper Missouri was too shallow for their large boat, and entered a country practically unknown to the white man. For months they travelled up the river through the great plains, abounding in game, without ever seeing an Indian, until in August they approached the great divide where they must abandon the canoes and find a way to cross the mountains. They expected to meet Indians from whom

they could obtain horses long before this, and the situation was becoming grave when help came through the only woman with the expedition.

34. Sacajawea.—Sacajawea,¹ the bird-woman, was a beautiful young Indian woman, the wife of Toussaint Chaboneau, who was an interpreter with the explorers. Her girlhood days were spent with her tribe in the Lemhi Valley of Idaho. When a child of eleven years she with another girl had been stolen from the Shoshonis by the Minnetarees, a tribe which lived near the Mandans. At the age of fifteen she was sold to Chaboneau, a Canadian-French voyageur who lived with the Indians. Sacajawea was the romantic figure of the expedition, and next to Jefferson,

¹ "Sacaja," means a woman; "wea," a bird.

who conceived the enterprise and sent them on their mission, she who guided them unerringly over the mountains like a homing pigeon, deserves to be eulogized with Lewis and Clark. Though carrying a papoose of a few months on her back, she assisted the men at the oar or tow-rope. When food was scarce she hunted out the wild onion and the stores of artichokes hidden in the nest of the prairie-mice.

Near the Three Forks of the Missouri Sacajawea recognized the scene of her early capture, and when, near the mountain pass leading into Idaho, the expedition came on some Indians, she saw that they were of her tribe. In fact, the first squaw the party met was one who had been captured at the same time



MERIWETHER LEWIS.

as Sacajawea and had later escaped. When the explorers met in council with the Shoshonis the bird-woman found with delight that their chief, Cameahwait, was her own brother. She ran to him, threw her blanket over his head and wept for joy. Chief Cameahwait was moved, but he remained silent with the stoicism of the Indian. The Shoshonis willingly furnished horses and guides to the whites after this fortunate coincidence.

35. Lewis and Clark Enter Idaho.—While Lewis brought the baggage up to the Shoshoni village, Clark went on past the junction of the Salmon and Lemhi at the present site of Salmon City. He gave the stream below the junction the name of Lewis River. He explored the Salmon for nearly forty miles, but saw that progress

that way was impossible and returned to join Lewis. The party then turned northward and crossed the range from the waters of the Salmon to the waters of Clark Fork, now



From a photograph by Gifford & Prentiss, Portland, Ore.
SACAJAWEA STATUE, CITY PARK, PORTLAND.

known as Bitter Root River in Ravalli County, Montana. Proceeding northward, they reached the eastern end of the Lo Lo Trail. Following this route westward, they entered Idaho through the famous LoLo Pass. This was an unnecessary détour to the northward, for the explorers could have saved both time and distance by travelling from the Lemhi or Salmon River to the headwaters of the Clearwater through the Nez Perce Pass. In later years the trail through the Nez Perce Pass was more frequently used by travellers than was the more northern or Lo Lo route through the mountains.

36. The Explorers Meet the Nez Percés.—On September 13 Lewis and Clark again entered Idaho by way of the Lo Lo Trail. They followed the general course of this old Indian road along the backbone that lies between the north and middle branches

of the Clearwater. A week later, on September 20, they descended upon the modern Weippe Prairie. It was upon these fertile upland meadows near the modern village of Weippe that the explorers met the Nez Perce Indians for the first time.

37. Building the Canoes.—On September 24 the travellers followed down the present Jim Ford Creek and two days later reached the confluence of the North Fork of the Clearwater with the main stream. The site selected for their headquarters while in this vicinity was at "Canoe Camp," a pleasant "small bottom" situated on the south side of the Clearwater and not far from the modern village of Ahsaka. Having decided to complete their outbound journey by water, the party now began the construction of five pirogues or long log canoes. Since many of the men were weak or ill, they were glad to adopt the Indian methods of burning out the log canoes to save themselves hard labor.

Game was scarce, and what little wolf and panther meat they could obtain was eaten with relish. Another horse was killed to make a nourishing soup for the invalids.

When the canoes were ready, the horses to the number of 38 were branded and intrusted to the Indians, who promised to care for them until the party returned the next year.

38. Chief Twisted-Hair.—While they were at Canoe Camp, Chief Twisted-Hair extended every hospitality to them. He gave them provisions and drew for them a map showing the relative positions of the Clearwater, the Snake, and the Columbia. For durability he made a map of elk-skin, and on it indicated where the different tribes of Indians were to be found. In his journal Clark describes the chief as being always "cheerful and sincere in his conduct."

On October 7 the party embarked on the Clearwater. The next day they passed Colter's Creek, now known as the Potlatch River. They saw Indians on both banks along

the way, and often stopped to barter and obtain provisions. Sergeant Patrick Gass, who kept a diary all through the trip, wrote under the date of the 9th:

"We have some Frenchmen who prefer dog-flesh to fish; and they here got two or three dogs from the Indians."



LEWIS AND CLARK MEDALS FOUND IN AN INDIAN GRAVE NEAR MOUTH OF POTLATCH RIVER IN 1899.

In time all the party but Clark came to like dog stew and they purchased dogs from the Indians, three and five at a time.

39. A Lewis and Clark Medal Discovered near the Mouth of the Potlatch River.—For the sake of cultivating good will among the tribes through which they passed medals were often given to the Indian chiefs by the expedition leaders. In the journals of Lewis and Clark, Gass and Ordway mention is made of the fact that some of these medals were distributed by the explorers while passing through Idaho. In 1899, near the mouth of the Potlatch River, one of these Lewis and Clark medals was found in an Indian grave. It was one of the beautiful Jefferson me-

dallion medals, and had been carefully wrapped in many thicknesses of deer or buffalo hide. In the same grave, which was doubtless that of a Nez Perce chief, were found various articles such as beads, brass and copper ornaments, arrow-heads, knives, hatchets, and other curious relics. On one side of the medal was a medallion bust of President Jefferson and on it was engraved the legend: "Th. Jefferson, President of the U. S. A.D. 1801." On the opposite side were represented such peace-emblems as the clasped hands, the pipe and battle-axe crossed, and the simple inscription: "Peace and Friendship." This medal is now in possession of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City.

40. The Explorers Reach the Junction of the Clearwater and the Snake Rivers.—After a most venturesome voyage in their little flotilla of log canoes the exploring party reached the junction of the Snake and Clearwater Rivers on October 10, 1805. They established their camp "below the junction on the right side of the river" on a site opposite the present city of Clarkson and diagonally across from Lewiston. On October 16 the Columbia was reached, and in early November the expedition leaders came in sight of the Pacific. They wintered among the Clatsop Indians and started back in the spring.

41. The Return.—May found them again on the Clearwater, just east of Lewiston. The Nez Perces were glad to see them, and Captain Clark was surprised at being presented with a fine gray mare, for which the donor asked only a bottle of eye-water in return. The previous autumn the captains had given medicine which had helped some of the Indians, and now they were besieged by patients from far and near. Clark was the favorite physician, and at times had as many as 50 patients.

On the 10th of May, 1806, Lewis and Clark first saw the beautiful Kamiah Valley. They were conducted thither by a party of Nez Perces to a council of the principal chiefs of the tribe. In the centre of the Indian village was

a house 150 feet long, made of sticks, poles, and matting. Twenty-four fires were arranged in a straight line through the middle. This meant that at least 24 families lived there.

At the council of the chiefs Lewis and Clark told them of the great United States, under whose protection they now were, and that the great chief at Washington wished them to live at peace with all the other Indian tribes. The leaders often wondered what sort of a message it was that finally reached the savage mind as they gravely smoked the peace-pipe around the council-fire. The speech of the leaders, translated into French for Chaboneau, into Minnetaree for Sacajawea, whose Shoshoni was forthwith done into Nez Perce, reached those who sat waiting by such a circuitous route that there was plenty of room for misunderstanding. However, the flags, medals, and beads presented also carried their message and the meeting ended in a great feast. Afterward the whites were conducted to a spot already selected for their camp, which they were told was to be theirs while they remained in the valley. The site selected for this camp was near the present town of Kamiah in the beautiful Kamiah Valley, and was called Camp Chopunnish.

The impatient travellers were compelled to remain here over a month, waiting for the snow on the mountains to melt. They had little food, and as they were not accustomed to living on roots, the Indians hospitably presented them with a fat young horse.

42. The Departure.—It was June before they could start back over Lo Lo Pass, so long did the snow linger on the Bitter Root Mountains. Gathering all their horses, which Twisted-Hair had kept for them, they started homeward. As before, they had difficulties in the mountains; but when the trail seemed hopelessly lost Sacajawea, like a migrating bird, found the right pass and they reached the headwaters of the Missouri without loss.

When they reached the home of the Mandan Indians, Sacajawea and her husband left the expedition. The

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Frenchman received five hundred dollars for his services; the gentle Sacajawea nothing. This is hard to explain, but the service she gave was one that no money could repay. After leaving the Mandan towns the party missed the bird-woman and the dusky little pappoose, who all unconsciously had been a gentle, humanizing influence among that company of men. When the party neared St. Louis they fired a salute and all the village came down to the river and welcomed them as if they had returned from the dead.

The Lewis and Clark expedition stands first and alone as our national epic of exploration. It was a success because of the oneness of mind of the two leaders, the discipline and obedience of the men, and the resolute front that all presented to the hardships and exposures of the wilderness.

CHAPTER VI

THE FUR-TRADERS

43. The Coming of the Trappers.—For a half-century after the Lewis and Clark expedition the onward movement of events in Idaho is the story of the operations of fur companies. While there were numerous fur-trading organizations in the field, the most powerful of them all was the Hudson's Bay Company, whose Columbian headquarters were at Fort Vancouver in the present State of Washington.

44. The Northwest Company.—To a representative of the Northwest Company, whose headquarters were at Fort William on Lake Superior, belongs the distinction of having built Idaho's first trading-post. On September 10, 1809, David Thompson, a partner, having entered Idaho from the north began to erect substantial log houses near the site of the present town of Hope on the northeast shore of Lake Pend d'Oreille under the name of "Kullyspell House." This trading-post was in actual use for two winters, when it was abandoned for a more favorable location near the present city of Spokane. While David Thompson was an Englishman, Americans as well as his own countrymen can well afford to honor his memory, for he was an intrepid pathfinder, an accurate surveyor and geographer, and an upright man.

45. Later Activities of the Northwest Company in Idaho.—The Northwest Company continued to trade with our Idaho Indians until 1821, when it was merged into the greater Hudson's Bay Company. The "Northwesters," as they are often called, pushed the fur-trading business in Idaho with vigor during the years 1818, 1819, 1820, and

1821. With Fort Nez Perce (Fort Walla Walla) as a base, they trapped along our rivers and streams and carried away a golden harvest of peltries. The manager and chief factor during these romantic years was Donald Mackenzie,



SITE OF "KULLYSPELL HOUSE," IDAHO'S FIRST TRADING-POST.
TOWN OF HOPE.

an experienced "bourgeois,"¹ of powerful frame, fearless as a lion, and a master of Indian wiles and strategy. It is to Donald Mackenzie that we are indebted for the naming of the Weiser, Payette, Boise, Malade, the Portneuf, as well as other well-known Idaho rivers.

46. The Missouri Fur Company.—It was an American, Andrew Henry, of the Missouri Fur Company, who erected Idaho's second fur-trading post. In the vicinity of the present city of St. Anthony in southeastern Idaho, in the fall of 1810, Henry built two or three log houses which were to serve as temporary quarters for his men and goods. These rude structures were afterward known as Fort Henry. The fierce Blackfeet Indians of Montana were

¹ A French word meaning proprietor or partner in the company; corresponding to "bushaway," used by the American trappers.

indirectly responsible for the erection of this post. In the fall of 1809 Henry, in company with a large force of trappers and traders, had ascended the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers and had crossed over to the Three Forks of the Missouri River. In this choice beaver territory the company expected to reap a rich reward. The Blackfeet, how-

ever, became so troublesome that the trading-post there was abandoned and Henry with part of the men and goods crossed the Continental

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "A. Henry".

AUTOGRAPH OF ANDREW HENRY.

Divide into Idaho. Here they

trapped and traded with the Shoshoni Indians until the spring of 1811, when Henry bade a final farewell to Idaho. One of the hired trappers and guides who assisted Henry was John Hoback. He remained in the region for a number of years and gave his name to Hoback River, near our eastern boundary-line.

47. The Pacific Fur Company.—John Jacob Astor was an American merchant prince of New York City, whose fortune had been made in the fur-trade. With clear vision, early in his career, he saw the possibilities of the fur-trade in the basin of the Columbia. Realizing that the ambitious "Northwesters" of Canada would be sure to want this choice trapping region for themselves, Astor decided to enter the field first and establish prior rights. He accordingly organized the Pacific Fur Company in 1809, and in 1810 commissioned certain partners to sail around Cape Horn and found Fort Astoria at the mouth of the Columbia. Another party, with trading-goods, was mobilized at St. Louis to proceed overland to the mouth of the Columbia. It was their duty to note suitable points in the interior where trading-posts might be established. The leader selected by Astor for conducting the overland expedition was a young man under thirty years of age, Wilson Price Hunt, formerly of St. Louis, but at this time a resident of Trenton, New Jersey.

48. The Hunt Party Reaches Idaho.—Hunt with his party of sixty-five men left St. Louis in the fall of 1810 and passed the winter near St. Joseph, Missouri. In April, 1811, the Astorians began their celebrated journey. During the spring and summer they ascended the Missouri River and passed through portions of the present States of South Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming. On September 16 from the summit of Union Pass, Wyoming, the Hunt party caught their first glimpse of the snowy peaks of the Three Teton, the most noted landmarks of the Northwest. The sight of the Teton Peaks, once on Idaho soil but now in Wyoming, sent a thrill of joy through the weary travellers. They realized that they were nearing the headwaters of one of the great branches of the Columbia, whose mouth was the cherished goal of their ambitions.



WILSON PRICE HUNT.

49. They Sail Down the Snake in Canoes.—During late September the Astorians crossed the Teton Pass and entered that beautiful valley of the Teton River known as Pierre's Hole in the present Teton County, Idaho. On October 8 they arrived at Fort Henry in the vicinity of the modern St. Anthony, and occupied for ten days the deserted log cabins built the preceding autumn by Andrew Henry. At this point the party made a sad blunder. They decided to abandon their horses and trust to the river the rest of the way. The Snake was navigable for canoes at this point and the voyagers little realized that, in their rude pirogues, they were attempting to float on one of the world's most treacherous and turbulent streams.

50. Disaster at "Caldron Linn."—On October 19 the party bade farewell to Fort Henry and in fifteen canoes

glided down Snake River. After they had travelled about fifty miles the river began to plunge among rocks. On October 21 they portaged around Idaho Falls, and on October 24 reached American Falls. A sad disaster awaited the party on October 28, when one of the canoes struck a rock in a rapids near the present site of Milner, Idaho, and was capsized. Antoine Clappine, an expert Canadian steersman, was thrown into the raging stream and was drowned. This bad stretch of Snake River, hemmed in for miles by towering cliffs, was designated by the jaded Astorians as the "Caldron Linn" and the "Devil's Scuttle Hole."

51. On Foot to Astoria.—Travel by canoes was given up at this point. The surplus goods were cached, and the Astorians, in several detachments, started to make their way as best they could to the Columbia. Donald Mackenzie, with a small party, succeeded in reaching the Clearwater by striking out to the northward and penetrating the rough mountainous region on the east bank of the Snake River lying between the Weiser and the Clearwater. After reaching the Clearwater the Mackenzie party travelled by canoes down the Columbia and reached Astoria almost a month in advance of Hunt. This achievement by Mackenzie is one of the most brilliant pathfinding exploits associated with our Western history.

52. The Hunt and Crooks Parties.—On November 9 good-sized parties under Ramsay Crooks and Hunt set out for the Columbia. After leaving Caldron Linn, Crooks followed along the south side of the Snake River through southern Idaho and eastern Oregon. Finally the members of his party were brought to a halt by the impassable mountainous region at the Box Canyon of the Seven Devils Mountains, and were forced to retrace their steps over part of the journey they had just travelled. Leaving Caldron Linn, Hunt had followed the general direction of the later "Oregon Trail." On November 21 he passed through the present South Boise and continued westward through

the Boise Valley until he reached the Snake River. He then travelled northward on the east or Idaho bank of the Snake until, on December 6, his progress was also barred by the rough and precipitous character of the mountains in the Seven Devils region. Turning back up the Snake, Hunt was hailed from the opposite bank by the Crooks party on the morning of December 7. The parties continued their retrograde southward movement on either bank of the Snake until the Weiser was reached by the Hunt party. At this point Hunt effected a crossing, and the two groups were reunited. The exhausted travellers were now guided by a Snake Indian up the Burnt River and across Oregon to the Columbia. A few members remained and wintered with the Indians near the present city of Weiser and reached the Columbia in the spring of 1812.

53. Hunt's Later Career.—Hunt and his party were the first white men to pass over the famous route that afterward became the Oregon Trail. He was also the first white man to lead an expedition through southern Idaho. He was possessed of rare qualities of character and courage, but was unfitted by experience for the leadership of a long overland expedition. He showed a fine loyalty to his chief, John Jacob Astor, from first to last. He later became one of the highly respected citizens of St. Louis and was appointed postmaster of that city in 1822 by President James Monroe. One of his close personal friends and distinguished fellow townsmen was General William Clark, the veteran explorer. Hunt died in St. Louis in April, 1842.

54. A Trapping Expedition to Idaho.—The partners of the Pacific Fur Company, during their travels through Idaho, had been impressed with the fine beaver streams that emptied into the Snake. They accordingly outfitted a party to return here in the fall of 1813. The leader of the party was one of the partners, an honest Irishman by the name of John Reed. Reed erected a cabin near the mouth of the Boise, but here, in January, 1814, he and his little

party were massacred while trapping along the Boise. For some years after this event the Boise River was known as Reed's River.

55. The Hudson's Bay Company.—In 1821 the Northwest Company and the Hudson's Bay Company brought an end to the ruinous commercial warfare that had ex-



DOCTOR JOHN MCLOUGHLIN.

isted between them for years and united under the name of the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1824 Doctor John McLoughlin arrived in Oregon to assume his duties as chief factor or manager of the Columbia District of this great fur company. For twenty-two years, like a monarch, he ruled the great game-preserve that lay within the Columbia Basin. While Doctor McLoughlin governed his trapping empire with a hand of iron, yet his fine qualities of head and heart, his generosity, his humanity, and his great administra-

tive ability, have enshrined his memory in the affections of the people of the Pacific Northwest. To-day he bears the loving title, "Father of Oregon."

56. Operations of Hudson's Bay Company in Idaho.—For over thirty years the Hudson's Bay Company was the great monopoly that controlled not only the fur-trade but the stock and mercantile business in what are now the States of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. Annually, until 1836, under a chief trader and a clerk a large trapping-party was sent to southern Idaho, where they would remain for nine or ten months. These parties often consisted of as many as one hundred men and two hundred horses. The trappers depended for food upon game and upon the vast herds of buffalo which fed in the valleys of the streams both north and south of Snake River.

57. The First or Temporary Fort Boise.—In 1834 the Hudson's Bay Company erected Fort Boise, its first Idaho trading-post. It was built by chief trader Thomas McKay on the Reed or Boise River about ten miles from its mouth. It was a simple log structure. In 1838 the site was changed to the east bank of the Snake River and a short distance north of the mouth of the Boise River. In the summer of 1836 the Whitman party were guests at this little Boise River post. Mrs. Whitman, in her diary, tells us that at eleven o'clock on Sunday morning, August 21, 1836, in response to an invitation from his Hudson's Bay hosts Reverend H. H. Spalding preached a sermon at the fort. This was the second sermon preached within the boundaries of the present Idaho.

58. The Second or Permanent Fort Boise.—The second or permanent Fort Boise had a romantic and interesting history. The amount of the fur business transacted at this post was never large. Built for the purpose of drawing away business from Fort Hall, which had been erected earlier in 1834, Fort Boise had been a success, for in 1836 the Hudson's Bay Company acquired Fort Hall by purchase and that became their chief Idaho trading-post. The later Fort Boise became one of the celebrated stopping-points on the old Oregon Trail during the third and fourth decades of the last century. Here, after the long dusty journey over the Snake River plains, the tired and hungry emigrants were welcomed and often their scanty stores replenished. The outside walls were thick and durable and made of adobe or clay. Blockhouses were placed at the corners so as to protect the sides in case of attack. The main entrance opened on Snake River. Within the walls were several small buildings one story high and arranged around the four sides. They were used as storehouses for the peltry and for living quarters.

59. Francis Payette.—The most interesting character associated with old Fort Boise during the fascinating fur-trading and emigration period was Francis Payette. It

was he who gave his name to Payette River and the city of Payette. The numerous emigrants who were the beneficiaries of his generous and polite hospitality have expressed their gratitude in many a touching tribute. Thomas J.



INTERIOR OF FORT BOISE.

Farnham, who visited Fort Boise in 1839, has left us this brilliant pen-picture of the courtly Payette:

60. **Farnham's Description of Francis Payette.**—"Mr. Payette . . . received us with every mark of kindness; gave our horses to the care of his servants, and introduced us immediately to the chairs, table, and edibles of his apartments. He . . . is a merry, fat old gentleman of fifty, who, although in the wilderness all the best years of his life, has retained that manner of benevolence in trifles, of seating and serving you at table, of directing your attention continually to some little matter of interest, so strikingly agreeable in that mercurial [French-Canadian] people.

"The 14th and 15th [of September, 1839] were spent very pleasantly with this gentleman. During that time he feasted us with excellent bread, and butter made from an American cow, obtained from some of the missionaries;

with baked, boiled, fried, and broiled salmon—and, at my request, with some of his adventures in the wilderness. On the 16th . . . a 'bon jour' having been returned by Mons. Payette, with the additional kind wish of a 'bon



EXTERIOR OF FORT BOISE.

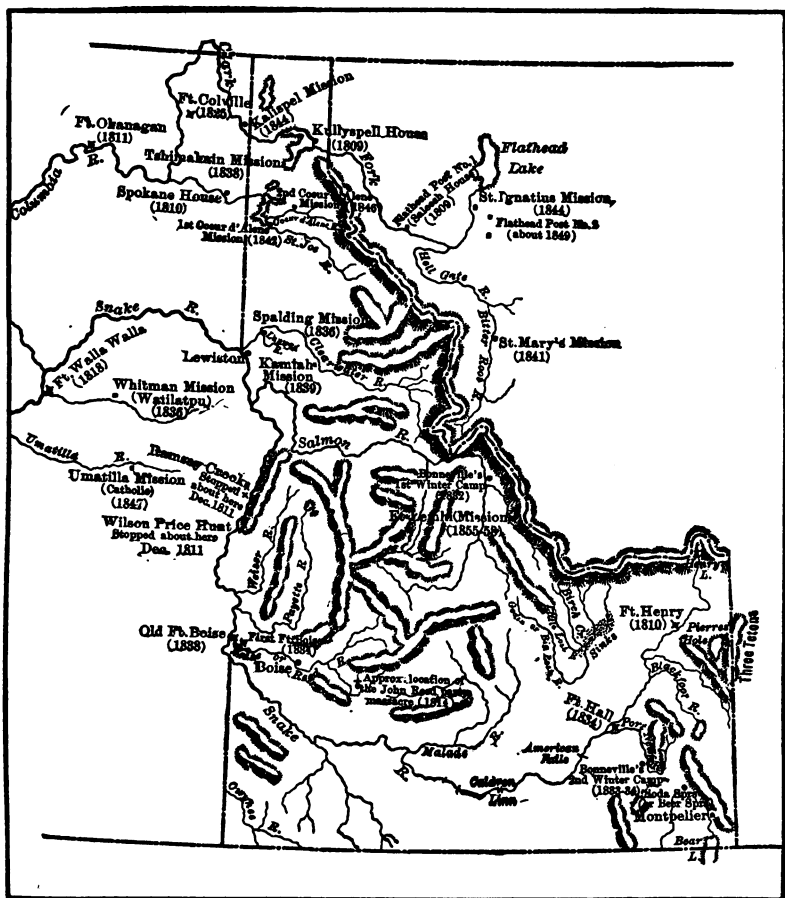
voyage' to us over the mountains, we left the old gentleman to his solitary domain."

61. The Last Years of the Hudson's Bay Company in Idaho.—Although the Treaty of 1846 transferred to the United States title to that portion of the Oregon country lying south of the 49th parallel, yet the British flag with the letters H. B. C. (Hudson's Bay Company) woven in its folds continued to float over Fort Hall and Fort Boise for several years. Upon the breaking out of the Indian wars of 1855, these historic Idaho posts were abandoned. It was not until 1869 that the United States agreed to reimburse the Hudson's Bay Company for her possessory rights in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. In its later years the company engaged in merchandising with the emigrants, retired trappers, and the Indians, and in cattle-raising more than in gathering furs.

62. The Rocky Mountain Fur Company.—In 1822, the year after the absorption of the Northwest Company by the Hudson's Bay Company, the Rocky Mountain Fur Company was organized at St. Louis with American capital. The organizers and guiding spirits of this company, during the first years of its career, were General William H. Ashley and Major Andrew Henry, the builder of Fort Henry in Idaho. Ashley, next to Thomas H. Benton, became Missouri's most influential citizen. It was the Rocky Mountain Fur Company that introduced American trappers into Idaho about 1823. Among the men associated with this St. Louis company who hunted and trapped along Idaho's fine beaver streams were Jedediah S. Smith, David Jackson, William L. Sublette, Milton G. Sublette, James P. Beckwourth, Joseph Meek, and Robert Newell. In 1826 Smith, Jackson, and W. L. Sublette succeeded General Ashley in the management of this business. No trading-posts were established by this company, the annual Rendezvous serving as a substitute. The favorite meeting-point for these annual assemblages was the Green River Valley in what is now western Wyoming.

63. The Golden Age of Trapping in Idaho.—The golden age of the fur-trade in Idaho was from 1820 to 1830. In that decade numerous hunters followed the shrub-embowered streams of Idaho, set their large steel traps, and took away their golden harvest of peltries. Many of these trappers were unlettered and obscure men who have left behind but a scant record of their deeds. Out of the haze and confusion of this period only a few names and events stand out clearly.

64. Pierre's Hole.—Pierre's Hole, now known as Teton Basin, Teton County, Idaho, was a famous meeting-place for the trapping fraternity. This beautiful oasis in a mountain desert was a green valley about thirty miles long and from five to fifteen miles wide. It looked somewhat like a stretch of prairie land, and had no trees except the cottonwoods and willows that flourished upon the banks of the



EARLY FUR-TRADING POSTS AND MISSIONS.

mountain streams that flowed through it. At its east end towered the Three Tetons, those silent sentinels which dominate the landscape and can be seen for a distance of seventy-five miles.

65. The Rendezvous.—The Rendezvous was the annual gathering of the trapping fraternity for the purpose of trade and merriment in some green mountain valley. These unique wilderness assemblages were originated in 1824 by General Ashley, of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company, to serve as substitutes for established forts, such as were found in the valleys dominated by the Hudson's Bay Company. This strange gathering in the wilderness was a peculiar institution that flourished for a little more than a decade and then passed away forever with the conditions that produced it. To the Rendezvous came representatives of the fur companies, free or independent hunters from their distant mountain haunts, and Indians from various tribes. After the trafficking and trading business was finished the "mountain-men" went in for carousal and dissipation. Men with impassive faces gambled at cards; flat¹ liquor-kegs and whiskey-bottles were opened and emptied; and scenes of wildest revelry followed. The Indians, not to be outdone by the white men, joined in the gambling, horse-racing, and drunken quarrels. At the close of the week the fur-laden pack-animals and their owners returned to civilization and the trappers departed for their lonely mountain retreats.

66. Captain B. L. E. Bonneville.—In 1832 Captain Bonneville, a soldier in the regular army, procured a leave of absence and led an expedition to Idaho. While he came as a traveller and itinerant fur-trader, it is now known that his mission, a sort of secret one, was also to furnish information relative to the Oregon country and the methods of the Hudson's Bay Company.

67. The Most Picturesque Figure in Early Idaho History.—Despite Bonneville's relatively small fur-trading

¹ Flat kegs made to fit snugly against the side of a pack-animal.

achievements, he is easily the most picturesque figure in our early history. It must be remembered, too, that he remained longer on our soil and wandered over more of our territory than did any other character associated with our early history. Moreover, we are indebted to Bonneville for having, in a sense, inspired Washington Irving's historic and literary classic, "The Adventures of Captain Bonneville." While this fascinating volume has given a disproportionate significance to Bonneville's achievements, yet it is and will always remain a valuable source-work on the American fur-trade.



CAPTAIN B. L. E. BONNEVILLE.

68. Influential Friends.—There are few men in American history who were blessed with more influential friends than was Bonneville. When he came to this country from his birthplace, France, it was our Thomas Paine, the noted Revolutionary writer and friend of Washington, who secured his cadetship at West Point. When Lafayette visited this country in 1825, he selected young Bonneville to act as aide in his tour of the United States. He took such a liking to the genial and courteous Bonneville that the young cadet received an invitation to live in the beautiful Lafayette home in France. When Bonneville returned to the United States a few years later he was assigned to various Western military posts. It was while performing frontier duties that he decided to become a wilderness-breaker and try his hand at the fur-trade. When he returned from his Western expedition, he was a frequent guest at the country home of John Jacob Astor. Here he entertained Astor and Washington Irving with the story of his Western exploits. Irving proved himself a true

friend when he immortalized Bonneville by writing the charming volume on the latter's Western adventures. As a fitting climax to the benefactions he had already received from distinguished friends, President Andrew Jackson, through his powerful personal and political influence, succeeded in having him reinstated in the army, after he had wilfully overstayed his leave of absence.

69. Bonneville Across the Plains, 1832-1835.—With 110 men and 20 wagons drawn by oxen and mules Bonneville started from Independence, Missouri, May 1, 1832. He reached Pierre's Hole, Idaho, in September of that year. To Bonneville belongs the distinction of having been the first Western traveller to take wagons as far as Green River in western Wyoming. He was a pronounced success as an expedition manager, and reached Idaho without a single accident.

70. Bonneville in Lemhi County.—Bonneville passed the autumn and early winter of 1832 at his temporary post situated at the mouth of Carmen Creek, a few miles north of the modern Salmon City. Numerous bands of friendly Indians soon visited the camp and destroyed the game and pasturage in the vicinity. Finding a new location necessary, the Bonneville party, in December, followed along the upper course of the Lemhi River, passed through the "narrow gorge" on Timber Creek, and established a second camp in the picturesque Swan Basin—"a perfect hunter's Elysium—locked up among cliffs and precipices."¹ Here on Christmas Day Bonneville and his men were served an elaborate feast of bitter roots, venison, elk-meat, and mountain-mutton by the Nez Perce chief, Kowsoter.

71. A Muskrat-Hunt.—The next spring Bonneville, while on his way to the Wood River country, decided to hunt muskrats in the Big Lost River Valley. This valley was then known as the Godin River Valley. Its swamps were full of queer-looking muskrat houses. Bonneville was anxious to make a record as a hunter, so he thought this was

¹ Irving's "Bonneville," chap. XIV.

his opportunity. He offered an extra high price for every muskrat captured by his men. The ambitions of the trappers were fired and everything was starting out splendidly when the whole undertaking was brought to an abrupt close. One of Bonneville's hunters rushed into his camp with the news that some rival trappers were in the valley. It was Milton Sublette, of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company, with a band of experienced trappers. They were also on their way to the Wood River country, where beaver were known to be plentiful. The presence of unexpected rivals took the life out of Bonneville's big spring project. The next month was spent by Sublette and Bonneville in trying to outhunt and outwit each other in the Wood River country. Since Bonneville was an untrained man in the trapping business, it is safe to conclude that he was badly beaten by Sublette's expert mountaineers.

72. Bonneville in Bear Lake County.—In the autumn of 1833 we find Bonneville pitching his camp on the outlet of Bear Lake, near the present city of Montpelier. This body of water was then known as Little Lake, to distinguish it from Great Salt Lake lying south of it. A few days later Bonneville visited Soda Springs in Bannock County. This celebrated curiosity was then known as Beer Spring. Bonneville described the water here as having the taste of beer. He could not persuade the Indians to taste it.

73. Bonneville on the Portneuf.—The open, grassy plain near the mouth of the Portneuf River was a favorite meeting-place for Bonneville's men and he selected this site for his second winter camp. It was located about ten miles northwest of the site of the town of Bancroft in the present Bannock County. Clear springs of water abounded here and grass grew in abundance in the open plain. It was near the future Oregon Trail, and only a few miles away was the site of Fort Hall, the converging point of numerous trails. In this favored region the Bonneville party passed their second winter in Idaho. While the Bannack Indians were not so civilized or intelligent as were

the Nez Percés in the Lemhi country, yet Bonneville managed to secure their good-will through his tactful methods of dealing with them.

74. Bonneville's Achievements.—Bonneville left Idaho in the spring of 1835. While he failed to make money in the fur business, yet his Western enterprise produced some far-reaching results. He managed his men so well that during his three years' stay in the mountains not a man under his personal control lost his life. He greatly extended the geographical knowledge of his time by drawing two valuable maps of the far Western country. By furnishing Irving with the materials for his charming volume, "The Adventures of Captain Bonneville," he aroused the interest of a whole nation in the great romantic West.

75. Bonneville's Later Life.—After leaving Idaho Captain Bonneville won many distinctions. He fought with gallantry in the Seminole and Mexican Wars. Although his sympathies were with the South, he remained loyal to the Union during the Civil War. He died in 1878, at a ripe old age, at Fort Smith, Arkansas. His grave may be seen to-day in Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis, Missouri. It should be an object of interest to every Idaho citizen, for it marks the resting-place of the Captain Courteous who was Idaho's first soldier of fortune.

76. Nathaniel J. Wyeth.—The name of Nathaniel J. Wyeth is an honored one in Idaho history. He was not only the founder of historic Old Fort Hall, but was a clear-headed business man and possessed plenty of pluck, initiative, and practical sense. Moreover, he was a fine, loyal, patriotic American citizen. He was one of the really great Americans associated with the fur-trade in the Columbia Basin.

77. Wyeth from Distinguished New England Ancestry.—Captain Wyeth grew to manhood in the classic environment of Harvard University in the famous old town of Cambridge, Massachusetts. The families of both his father and mother were old and honored ones in New Eng-

land. On his mother's side he was related to John Hancock, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and through the Wyeth family he was related to George Wythe of Virginia, another signer of that famous document. His father, Jacob Wyeth, built Fresh Pond Hotel in the vicinity of Harvard College and made a good-sized fortune. In the early years of the last century this hotel was a favorite resort for Harvard students and young people of Cambridge. It was here that Nathaniel J. Wyeth was born in 1802. The girlhood home of his mother, Elizabeth Jarvis, was situated near Cambridge Common, on the old road to Lexington. New England tradition has it that "the two Misses Jarvis looked out of the windows of their home to see two British soldiers drink at their well on their way to Concord." Part of this Jarvis estate was bought by Harvard College for an athletic field and is now used for tennis-courts. In 1832, although only thirty years of age, Wyeth was successfully managing a prosperous ice business in his native city. It was the spirit of adventure, coupled with the hope of riches through the fur and salmon trade, that sent this young Cambridge merchant to the far West.



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NATHANIEL J. WYETH.

78. Wyeth's First Expedition.—Captain Wyeth's first overland expedition from Boston passed through Idaho in the summer of 1832, and reached Fort Vancouver in the autumn of that year. Here, near the mouth of the Columbia, Wyeth waited for his supply-ship, *The Sultana*. It never arrived, however, as it had suffered shipwreck while on the way around Cape Horn. In February, 1833, he was compelled to return home, after having made the first con-

tinuous journey on record from Boston to the mouth of the Columbia.

79. Wyeth Returns to Idaho.—In 1834 Captain Wyeth returned to Idaho. This time he brought out a stock of goods to fill an order which had been placed the previous year by Smith, Jackson, and William Sublette, of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company. Just as Wyeth arrived, however, control was passing to the three partners, Fitzpatrick, Bridger, and Milton Sublette. These new owners refused to honor the contract, so Wyeth found himself in the Western mountains with a large outfit of merchandise on his hands.

80. Wyeth Builds Fort Hall.—In order to protect and keep his goods until he could make other arrangements to dispose of them he built Fort Hall, in the summer of 1834. He erected this post on the left bank of the Snake River, nine miles above the mouth of the Portneuf, northwest of the present city of Pocatello. He named the Fort in honor of Henry Hall, senior member of the Boston firm that financed his expedition.



HENRY HALL.

After whom old Fort Hall was named.

81. The Appearance of Fort Hall Under American Control.—Old Fort Hall at the time of its erection by Wyeth was a

crude but substantial log structure. The outer log wall, or stockade, was eighty feet square and consisted of cottonwood-trees set on end. This surrounding wall, or stockade, was about fifteen feet high. At the opposite angles were two bastions about eight feet square. In these were port-holes large enough for guns only. The quarters for

the men within the stockade were simple structures made of hewed logs covered with mud brick. Square holes in the roofs of the interior buildings served as windows. In the summer of 1836 there was a little garden-patch near the fort in which grew turnips, peas, and onions.

82. Fort Hall under Hudson's Bay Control.—About 1838, shortly after the Hudson's Bay Company assumed control of the fort, the structure was enlarged and strong adobe walls were substituted for the original cottonwood logs. It was the custom of the company to keep these outer walls well whitewashed. It was doubtless these white walls glistening in the sunshine that caused a hungry, dust-covered wayfarer to exclaim one bright September day in 1839, as he caught his first glimpse of this long-looked-for post: "An hour along the sands and wild wormwood; an hour along the banks of the Saptin (the Snake); and before us rose the white battlements of Fort Hall!" In 1849 the fort is described as being built of clay or adobe. Its main entrance faced in the direction of the Portneuf and its rear walls extended back toward the banks of Snake River. There was a blockhouse at one of the angles. The main building within the fort was occupied by the chief trader, and the smaller ones were used as storehouses or quarters for the company's employees. In 1852 a pioneer notes in his journal that over a hundred army wagons were standing around the fort, which was then in a dilapidated condition. In 1855 the post was abandoned by the Hudson's Bay Company. It was used for a time as military quarters for our government troops during the Civil War. In the year 1869 Great Britain and the United States reached an agreement by which the latter country was to reimburse "in gold coin" the Hudson's Bay Company for its possessory rights in Fort Hall, as well as its other holdings in the Oregon country, and the history of Idaho's famous old Tabard Inn was at an end.

83. Idaho's First Flag-Raising at Old Fort Hall.—It is to Wyeth's sturdy Americanism that we are indebted for Idaho's first flag-raising celebration. The erection of

Fort Hall, which was begun in mid-July, 1834, was completed on August 4. At sunrise on August 6, out in the "Great American Desert," Wyeth and his little company conducted Idaho's first patriotic exercises, when an American flag was floated over the fort. Since the party did



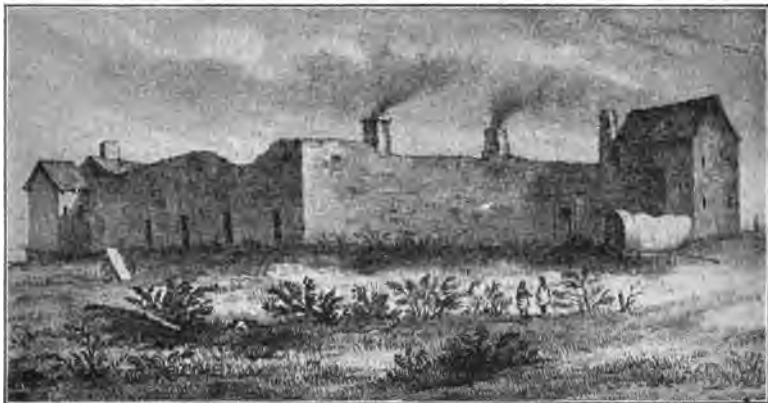
INTERIOR OF FORT HALL.

not have with them any manufactured banner, a "home-made" flag was used for the occasion. It was made of unbleached sheeting, strips of red flannel, and some blue patches which represented the stars.

84. Importance of Fort Hall.—Fort Hall was one of the most important points on the Oregon Trail during the emigration period. Situated in a pleasant bottom-land northeast of the confluence of the Snake and Portneuf, it offered a hospitable resting-place to many a travel-stained pioneer. Here the emigrant made preparations for the last stage of his journey. In the early days of the trail, wagons were left here and pack-horses were substituted. Later on, however, as the trail became better known, wagons were taken clear through to the mouth of the Columbia.

85. Wyeth Sells Fort Hall.—The building of a substantial fort in the Snake Country disturbed the Hudson's

Bay officers; so later in the same year they erected a rival post near the mouth of the Boise. Wyeth soon found that it was useless for single individuals to try to compete with this huge, experienced, and wealthy corporation. To save himself from total loss he sold Fort Hall and all its appur-



EXTERIOR OF FORT HALL.

tenances to this company in 1836. No other American attempted to dispute the commercial sway of the Hudson's Bay Company in the valleys of the Snake until after Oregon came under American control in 1846.

86. Later Life of Wyeth.—After Wyeth returned from the mountains in 1836 he re-entered the ice business in his native city. He built up a large export trade, and invented many new appliances, which are used even to the present day. Wyeth's two trading ventures in the far West evidently satisfied his fondness for adventure, for he passed the remainder of his life in Cambridge and left behind him an honored name when he died, in 1856.

Wyeth is one of the pluckiest heroes that the fur-trade produced. Temporary defeat only spurred him on to greater effort. In one of his letters James Russell Lowell pays this merited tribute to his fellow townsman Wyeth: "I well

remember his starting sixty years ago, and knew him well in after years. A born leader of men, he was fitly called *Captain* Nathaniel Wyeth as long as he lived." Americans will always honor his memory for his gallant attempt "to rear the American flag in the lost domains of Astoria." Wyeth's grave may be seen to-day in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Massachusetts. On the gravestone is carved this simple but appropriate inscription: "He Believed in Himself."

87. John C. Fremont.—John C. Fremont was one of the noted explorers to pass through Idaho. Unlike some of his predecessors, he came neither in search of furs nor riches, but as an expert surveyor and map-maker, working under the direction of the national government. On account of the ever-expanding Western migration and the fresh interest in the "Oregon Question," the federal government decided to send out exploring-parties to discover the best routes to travel across the plains and mountains of the far West. Fremont was selected to lead three of these journeys of exploration. It was while he was conducting the second of these official expeditions, in 1843, that he passed through Idaho.

88. Fremont Through Idaho, 1843.—When Fremont, in company with his friend and guide, Kit Carson, explored southern Idaho he followed the 1843 migration over the Oregon Trail and kept an accurate record of all the interesting things he saw. These observations were later published in a book called "Fremont's Journal." One of the most entertaining passages in this journal describes his visit at Fort Boise one fine October day in 1843. Francis Payette, the hospitable clerk of the Hudson's Bay Company, was in charge of the fort. He proved himself to be a most gracious host. He escorted the exploring-party into his well-stocked dairy and presented them with a supply of fresh butter. While Fremont is not wanting in gratitude to his courteous host, he reminds us that the Fort Boise butter was "by no means equal to that of Fort Hall—probably from some accidental cause."

89. Fremont's Achievement.— While Fremont's pet title, "The Pathfinder," is an exaggeration, yet he was a benefactor to the West. He made the course of our Western trails plain to countless emigrants. He helped remove the delusion from the minds of Eastern people that our West was a vast desert. His records became immensely popular and were widely circulated. Parkman, in his "Oregon Trail," tells us that in 1846 he found the men at Fort Laramie, Wyoming, using the pages of Fremont's journal to make firecrackers for a Fourth-of-July celebration.

CHAPTER VII

WESTERN TRAILS

90. The Making of a Trail.—When Wilson Price Hunt passed through the Boise Valley over the future Oregon Trail while on his way to Astoria, in 1811, he did not lay out a new road. He used well-worn Indian paths which, in turn, followed the game trails of the buffalo and deer. The animals took the path they did because it was the shortest route between water-holes, and the men followed it for that reason and because they could live on the game. All of the early pioneer paths were Indian trails, and to-day many of our great railroads follow in the steps of the redskin and hunter, for here are the easiest grades over the mountains. The great war-trail of the Iroquois, the valley of the Mohawk River, and west to Niagara Falls, is now followed by the New York Central Railroad. So in our country the Oregon Short Line follows very nearly the old Oregon Trail. The hills that echoed to the sound of the war-whoop now give back the shriek of the iron horse. This is the course of civilization: first, the wild beast, then the hunter, followed by the settler with his wagon, and last the locomotive.

91. Noted Trails.—It is these famous trails that made the growth of our country possible, and around them are gathered most of our frontier stories. In the East the most famous of these paths is the Old Wilderness Trail, also known as Boone's Trail, and around it are centred the stirring stories of Daniel Boone's adventures. Next to the Oregon Trail, the greatest of the Western paths was the Santa Fe Trail. It led from Kansas City to the town of Santa Fe, in what is now New Mexico. A trader named Becknell was the first to open it and he, was followed by Jedediah Smith, who, after years of exploration and adven-

ture, lost his life on this path. This Santa Fe Trail was, however, from first to last a traders', not a settlers', road. The caravans carried to the Mexicans manufactured goods and brought back to the States silver, copper, hides, and other raw products. From Santa Fe there were two paths to the coast—the Gila Trail, which ended at San Diego, and the Old Spanish Trail that ran to Los Angeles. These roads were, however, merely continuations of the Santa Fe Trail and were used for the same purpose at first, though later on they were used for settling Lower California. Another of these highways was the California Trail, which originally branched off from the Oregon Trail at the Raft River Crossing in what is now Cassia County, and followed a southwesterly course through the Sierras to Sacramento. During the California gold excitement in the early fifties a shorter route or cut-off was established which left the Oregon Trail at the modern station of Alexander in Bannock County and joined the old trail near the future site of the town of Sublett in Cassia County. The California Trail was much used in the settling of northern California.

92. The Oregon Trail.—The Oregon Trail was unquestionably the most important of these Western roads. For one reason, it was the longest. From Independence, Kansas, to Oregon City, on the Willamette River in Oregon, is 2,020 miles, and these were the terminals of the Oregon Trail, while the Santa Fe Trail was only 775 miles in length. It was also more difficult and more dangerous. It crossed three mountain ranges and went through the territory of no less than ten Indian tribes. The chief reason for the importance of the Oregon Trail lay not in its length nor difficulty but in the use to which the road was put. The Santa Fe Trail was only a traders' route from first to last, but the Oregon Trail, also a traders' path at first, became the great road over which thousands of immigrants poured into the Oregon country. It was due to these settlers that the whole of the vast Northwest became American. They built homes, worked farms, and

established a government under the American flag; they outnumbered the Hudson's Bay Company fur-traders and made American possession of the Oregon territory a living fact. For this reason alone is the Oregon Trail the most



PORTION OF THE OREGON TRAIL, SOUTHERN IDAHO.

important of the Western roads, or indeed of any American pioneer path, except possibly the Wilderness Road into Kentucky.

93. The Oregon Trail in Idaho.—The Oregon Trail entered Idaho near the present town of Border, Wyoming. After passing through the Bear River Valley its course lay in a northwesterly direction toward Fort Hall. From this point the trail followed along the south side of the Snake River until it came to the Island Ford near the modern Glens Ferry. The road then left the Snake and struck out across the plains to the northwestward, passing near the sites of the future towns of Mountain Home and Mayfield, until it reached the Boise River. Its course now

stretched westward along the south side of the Boise River. After passing through the present South Boise it crossed the Boise River at the canyon north of Caldwell. From here the trail passed through the site of what is now the town of Notus and followed down the Boise River until it crossed the Snake a second time at the ford near old Fort Boise, the historic Hudson's Bay Company post.

94. Travel over the Oregon Trail.—It was a long, hard trip from Kansas City to Fort Vancouver in those days. Practically the only method of travel was in a heavy covered springless wagon drawn usually by two or more span of oxen. This carried the women of the family and the household belongings, while the men rode alongside to guard against Indians and to provide fresh meat for the table. The trip was too dangerous



OREGON TRAIL MONUMENT.

to be made by a single family, so they would band together in great wagon-trains for mutual protection. Some of these bands were huge. As these people were settlers, not gold-seekers nor traders, they took with them not only their furniture but also cattle. In 1843, in the first great emigrant train, there were nearly 1,000 men, women, and children and large droves of cattle. In these organized emigration-parties everything was done systematically. At night, in case of an Indian raid, a great corral would be formed by lashing the tongue of one wagon to the rear of the one ahead. The stock belonging to the train was "night-herded" and driven into the corral in the morning. The camp-fires were made on the outside of the corral. They would all start on signal in the morning, and each wagon would lead in turn. If a wagon was not ready to start at the appointed time it

would lose its place and fall to the rear. The death-toll was very heavy; thousands were swept away by the cholera and by exposure. The larger emigrant trains were not troubled much by the Indians. They confined their attacks to the smaller parties. Many thousands of graves marked the route of the trail, but more thousands lived to reach Oregon.



CAPTAIN JOHN MULLAN.

95. The Mullan Road.—The Oregon Trail was the first great wagon-road through Idaho. Another famous highway in the State was the United States military road that ran from Fort Benton at the falls of the Missouri in Montana to Fort Walla Walla, Washington, crossing Idaho at the Cœur d'Alene River. It was laid out by Captain John Mullan, and is always known by his name. The road

was 624 miles long and was designed to connect the end of navigation on the Missouri River with navigation on the Columbia. Actual work started on it in 1859, and over three years' time and \$230,000 were required to finish it. One hundred and twenty-four miles were cut through dense forest and 30 miles blasted through rock and dirt. It was a great undertaking and was well done. As was expected, the Mullan Road furnished a route for emigration between the headwaters of the Columbia and the Missouri Rivers, and materially contributed to the development of the north Idaho mining regions in the sixties, and again in the eighties.

96. The Lo Lo Trail.—One of the primitive Indian paths of Idaho was the historic Lo Lo Trail. From time immemorial this trail has been the regular avenue of travel across the Bitter Root Mountains for the Indians. It was over this ancient road that Lewis and Clark travelled in 1805 and 1806, and it was across this trail that Chief Joseph

fled from General Howard in 1877. Few trails in the United States have a longer history, and few have a more beautiful setting.

Starting in the Bitter Root Valley on the Montana side, the path climbs the Bitter Root Mountains and going through the Lo Lo Pass it descends to the divide between the Lochsa and North Forks of the Clearwater River. It follows this ridge practically the whole way until it comes down to the Weippe meadows in Idaho, where it ends as a single trail. The view from the trail is wonderful. On either side one looks out over a sea of giant pines, with here and there a lonely butte thrusting its bare shoulders above the forest. The trail winds along a high, narrow "backbone" from which may be seen nu-

merous mountain streams which resemble narrow silver threads. There are no traces of humanity nor any signs of life save the wild animals of the forest. Begun as an Indian trail, it is still as primitive now as when the Nez Perces used it; and in all probability it, unlike the other trails, will remain a wild forest path unfrequented except by the lover of the picturesque.



THE LO LO TRAIL.

CHAPTER VIII

THE MISSIONARIES AND FIRST SETTLERS

97. The Missionary Follows the Explorer and the Fur-Trader.—There is a general plan of development that is usually followed in the opening of new countries. First come the explorers and fur-traders,¹ who seek out and use the resources of the country; and they in turn are followed by the missionaries. This was true of the great "Oregon Country," of which Idaho formed a part. Following the years of exploration and the development of the fur-trade, there began the period of religious work among the Indians.

98. The Trapper Brings the First Tidings of Christianity to the Oregon Country.—It was the fur-trader and the trapper who brought the first tidings of Christianity to the Indians of Idaho and the Oregon country. While as a class the trapping fraternity was not religious, yet certain individual trappers were striking exceptions in this respect. David Thompson, the first white man to live among the Flathead and Kutenai tribes, did not permit the hardships of wilderness life to interfere with his private devotions and Bible readings. The American trader, Jedediah S. Smith, was equally familiar with his Bible and rifle, and is said to have invoked divine blessing before his meals. Soon after the building of Fort Vancouver, in 1825, Doctor John McLoughlin began to hold religious services for his servants and for Indians who came there as visitors. The clerks and traders at other forts also gave religious instruction to their children. The voyageurs and Iroquois trappers from Canada intermarried and lived among the Flatheads and other tribes. Many of them had a vivid

¹ While the fur-trader is not always first in every new country, he was first in the Oregon country and in many new regions.

recollection of the quaint religious ceremony observed by all brigades before leaving Montreal for the West, when it was their custom to stop at the ancient chapel of St. Ann's and to receive the final blessing of the priests there before facing the perils of the long journey. In this way the Indians came to hear of forms of worship other than their own.

99. The First Indian Deputation to St. Louis.—It was an immemorial custom of the Nez Perce and Flathead Indians to make annual pilgrimages into what is now western Montana and eastern Idaho to hunt the buffalo. During the fur-trading era different bands of Indians from these tribes regularly attended the annual rendezvous of the fur-traders and trappers near Green River in the present western Wyoming. In 1831 a few friendly and docile Indians from these unusually religious-minded tribes arranged to visit St. Louis with one of the returning traders. The avowed purpose of this trip was to see the "Black Robes" and other religious teachers there. When the presence of these Indians in St. Louis became known to General William Clark, then superintendent of Indian affairs for all the tribes in the Missouri River country, he immediately reported their arrival to the Jesuit fathers and also to the Methodists, who were at the time holding an annual conference in the city.

Two of the Indians died at St. Louis during the winter, and were buried near the Catholic cathedral; the others started toward home the following spring, but only one lived to reach his tribe. This visitation aroused the interest of both Protestants and Catholics and originated the missionary enterprises west of the Rocky Mountains.

100. The First Religious Service in Idaho.—Prior to 1834 there is no record of any formal religious service in what is now Oregon, Washington, or Idaho except the religious observances at the various trading-posts and camps of the Northwest and Hudson's Bay Companies. The first sermon preached in the vast interior region west of

the Rocky Mountains was delivered by Jason Lee, a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal church, at Fort Hall on Sunday afternoon, July 26, 1834. It was in response to an invitation from Captain Wyeth, who was then building Fort Hall, that this historic religious service was conducted. The text selected for his sermon was taken from Paul's message to the Corinthians: "Whether, therefore, ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God." After the service the company proceeded to enjoy a series of horse-races between the Indians and half-breeds present. On July 30 the missionary



REV. JASON LEE.

party resumed their journey to Fort Vancouver, and were persuaded to undertake their work in the Willamette Valley instead of the Flathead country.

101. Spalding and Whitman.—

The first missionaries directly connected with Idaho were Reverend Henry Spalding and his wife, sent out by the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions of Boston. They came over the plains with Doctor and Mrs. Marcus Whitman, whose tragic fate at the hands of the Cayuse Indians on November 29, 1847, is so well known. Whitman College, located at Walla Walla, Washington, is a memorial to these martyrs, while a marble slab marks their grave near the scene of the massacre.



REV. HENRY H. SPALDING.

102. **First White Woman Through Idaho.**—Mrs. Spalding and Mrs. Whitman were the first white women to

make the long, hard trip across the country, and they showed the highest degree of courage and endurance. This party brought a wagon nearly to Fort Hall in southern Idaho. When the road became seemingly impassable,



THE HOUSE BUILT BY MR. SPALDING IN 1837.

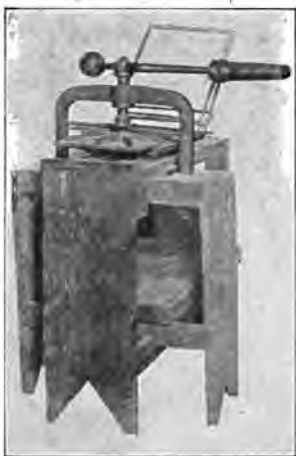
Doctor Whitman removed from the wagon two of its wheels, making it into a cart, and succeeded in getting this as far as old Fort Boise, where it was left.

103. The Lapwai Missions.—The Whitmans settled near the present town of Walla Walla and the Spaldings went to Lapwai Creek, situated about twelve miles above the present site of Lewiston, the two mission stations being 110 miles apart. Here the Spaldings built a house of logs and opened a school for the Indians, which was attended by men, women, and children. In addition to the Bible lessons and the religious services the Indians were taught valuable lessons in industry and a civilized mode of life.

104. Mrs. Spalding Teaches Indian Women.—Mrs. Spalding instructed the women how to card, weave, spin,

knit, and sew. At first there was little need of what could be termed housekeeping, for the Nez Perces at that time lived together in bands under the control of a chief, rather than as families. Great numbers would occupy a single long house or tent, with a row of fires down the middle. Instead of speaking of the number of rooms these Indians would refer to a house as having so many fires.

105. Indians Learn Farming.—Mr. Spalding gave the Indians their first lessons in farming, for prior to his arrival among them in November,



FIRST PRINTING-PRESS IN THE
PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

1836, they had not engaged in any agricultural pursuits and had been living upon native berries, roots, fish, and wild game. Soon after his arrival at Lapwai Mr. Spalding procured some small apple-trees at Fort Vancouver and began the planting of orchards among the Nez Perces. Some of these old apple-trees may still be seen. When the mission was closed in 1847, due to the menacing attitude of the Cayuse Indians, who had perpetrated the Whitman massacre in November of that year, this zealous missionary had already erected a small

church-building, which served also as a school, a grist-mill, a printing-office, a blacksmith's shop, and a few small dwelling-houses. Herds of cattle and horses, and a few hogs evidenced the first faint beginnings of stock-raising in Idaho outside of the Hudson's Bay Company posts. Peas, as well as other vegetables, had been grown in the little garden-patches near the mission.

106. First Printing-Press in the Northwest.—One May day in 1839 an article of unusual interest was received at the Lapwai mission. It was a small "Ramage writing, copying, and seal press, number 14," that had been pre-

sented to the Oregon mission by a native church in Honolulu. After a long ocean voyage this useful machine reached Oregon. It was packed on horseback from Fort Walla Walla to Lapwai, and set up on May 16.

It was the first print-ing-press in the Pacific Northwest, and at Lapwai were printed the first books in the Oregon country. Among the books and pamphlets that were printed on this press by Mr. Spalding and his assistants were a primer, a hymn-book, a code of laws for the Nez Perces, and a translation of the Gospel of Matthew.

A short time before the Whitman massacre, November 29, 1847, this historic press was moved to the Dalles. From there it was soon sent to Hillsboro, Oregon, where it came into the possession of Reverend J. S. Griffin, a brother-in-law of the Reverend H. H. Spalding. In 1875 it was presented by Mr. Griffin to the State of Oregon and deposited in the State Historical rooms at Salem. Destined to make one more short journey, this pioneer press was in 1900 removed to the rooms of the Oregon Historical Society at Portland, where it may be seen to-day.

This treasured relic should recall to the minds of our citizens a long train of events associated with the picturesque and romantic story of "Old Oregon."



TRANSLATION OF THE GOSPEL OF MATTHEW IN THE NEZ PERCE.

One of the books printed at the Lapwai Mission.

107. Idaho's First White Child.—In the small log house built by Mr. Spalding shortly after his arrival at Lapwai, on November 15, 1837, was born Idaho's first white child, Eliza Spalding. To her belongs the distinction of having been the second white child born in the Pacific Northwest and the first who grew to years of maturity. Eliza Spalding, now Mrs. A. J. Warren, has spent most of her life in the States of Oregon and Washington, but at present (1918) resides at Cataldo, Idaho.



ELIZA SPALDING WARREN.
Idaho's first white child.

108. The Lapwai Mission Reopened.—In 1871, in accordance with the provision of President Grant's so-called "Peace Policy" with reference to American Indian tribes, the Lapwai Mission was reopened by Reverend Mr. Spalding.

During the long interval of over twenty-three years which had elapsed since the Whitman massacre Mr. Spalding had made his home first in the Willamette Valley and later in the Walla Walla country. His second period of residence among the Nez Perces was destined to be brief, however, for he died August 3, 1874. To-day, near the confluence of the Lapwai Creek and the Clearwater River, in a little grove of locust-trees, near the spot where Idaho's first mission was established, are the graves of Reverend Henry H. Spalding and the devoted and efficient companion of those early years, Eliza Hart Spalding.

109. The Catholic Missions.—The next missionaries to enter the future Idaho were representatives of the Jesuit order of the Catholic Church. Between the years 1812 and 1820 a small band of Iroquois Indians from eastern Canada had penetrated the country of the Flathead Indians situ-

ated in what is now western Montana. They were Catholics and their presence aroused an interest in their faith among the Flatheads. Between 1831 and 1839 four deputations were sent to St. Louis by these Flatheads, requesting that the Catholic missionaries be sent among them. It was in response to these appeals that the Catholic Church at St. Louis authorized the establishment of Catholic missions in the Oregon country in 1840.

110. Father Peter J. De Smet.

—The missionary selected to evangelize the Flatheads and other Rocky Mountain tribes was Father Peter J. De Smet. A native of Belgium and connected with St. Louis University since 1829, he was destined during the period lying between 1840 and 1863 to make five journeys to the Oregon country. After 1850 Father De Smet



FATHER PETER J. DE SMET.

became an international figure on account of his writings and his extraordinary ability as a pacificator of hostile Indian tribes. At the urgent request of the government Father De Smet journeyed to Oregon in 1858 to pacify the hostile Yakimas. In 1863 he made his last visit to this region. His important missionary labors in the Pacific Northwest were accomplished, however, in that charming decade lying between 1840 and 1850, when the spirit of adventure and romance still brooded over the Empire of the Red Man.

111. Father De Smet's Visits to Southern Idaho.—

Father De Smet visited southeastern Idaho during the summers of 1840 and 1841. In July, 1840, while making his first missionary journey to the Flathead country, he conducted religious services in the beautiful Teton Basin, in Teton County, then known as Pierre's Hole. In this valley, so famous in the annals of the fur-trade, he preached

to 1,600 Flatheads and Pend d'Oreilles. These Indians had made the long journey to the southern Idaho country to escort the "Black Robe" to their northern homes.

In 1841, accompanied by Fathers Nicholas Point and Gregory Mengarini, Father De Smet made his second and last journey through southern Idaho. A lively incident of this expedition was the visit of the missionary to Old Fort Hall. While scarcely seven years had passed since the erection of this post by Wyeth, yet it had already assumed the dual rôle of trading-post and hostelry. In a letter written at the fort under date of August 16, 1841, Father De Smet pays a tribute of appreciation to his host, Francis Ermatinger, the chief trader in charge at the fort who was himself an Episcopalian. This generous official of the Hudson's Bay Company made Father De Smet an honored guest at his table, sold him supplies at one third of the usual cost, and donated outright numerous articles in the way of provisions and equipment.

112. Father De Smet in North Idaho.—As north Idaho lay directly between Father De Smet's missionary field in Montana and the scenes of his visits to the modern States of Oregon and Washington, he had occasion to cross and recross our future "Panhandle" many times. His favorite routes followed the river and along the south shore of Lake Cœur d'Alene or skirted the northern end of Lake Pend d'Oreille.

113. Father De Smet's Activities Among North Idaho Tribes.—While Father De Smet's North Idaho travels lay within the country of the Pend d'Oreille and Cœur d'Alene Indians, yet he succeeded in evangelizing large numbers of Kutenais and Nez Percés who often sent delegations to meet him. While returning to Montana from St. Paul's Mission in the Willamette Valley in the summer of 1842 he visited the Cœur d'Alenes. Their appeals for a resident missionary were so insistent that Father De Smet decided to send "Black Robes" to them during the following autumn.

114. The Establishment of the First Cœur d'Alene Mission.—Father Nicholas Point and Brother Charles Huet were the missionaries detailed by Father De Smet to establish a permanent mission among the Cœur d'Alenes. The site selected for the first mission chapel was on the



FIRST CŒUR D'ALENE MISSION ON THE ST. JOE RIVER, 1842.

north bank of the Saint Joe River, about one mile from the southern end of Lake Cœur d'Alene. The location, a beautiful one in the summer and autumn, was inundated by the river floods every spring; so in 1846 the mission was moved to the vicinity of the present town of Cataldo on the Cœur d'Alene River.

115. The Second or "Old" Mission on the Cœur d'Alene River (1846).—In 1847, the year following the arrival of the missionaries in their new home, they began the erection of the famous "Old Mission" Church. While services were held in the new structure as early as 1848, the details of its construction were not completed until the year 1868.

It was designed by Father Anthony Ravalli, and was 90 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 30 feet high. A portico, sup-

ported by six massive wooden pillars, added to the attractiveness of the historic edifice. An interesting feature associated with the construction of the church was the fact that wooden pins were substituted for nails and no metal whatever was used in the walls of the structure.



SECOND COEUR D'ALENE MISSION ON THE COEUR D'ALENE RIVER AS IT APPEARED ABOUT 1860.

This "Old Mission" Church was Idaho's first Catholic house of worship. Thanks to the faithful workmanship of the fathers, brothers, and Indians who reared its historic walls, it still continues in an almost perfect state of preservation.

116. A Romantic History.—In 1853, Isaac I. Stephens the great Territorial governor of Washington, shared the hospitality of the Sacred Heart Mission and has recorded a tribute to the architectural beauty of its church. A few years later, in 1858, that "blood and iron" warrior, Colonel George Wright, journeyed to this scene and held solemn conclave with the Coeur d'Alenes. In the same year, Captain John Mullan, intent on building the wagon-road which bears his name, was an honored guest at the mission, and called it "a St. Bernard in the Coeur

d'Alene Mountains." From November, 1858, until February, 1859, it sheltered its founder, Father Peter J. De Smet.

During the eventful history of "Old Mission" its lights have gleamed a welcome to the red man, the explorer, the



HISTORIC "OLD MISSION" CHURCH NEAR CATALDO.

engineer, the soldier, the packer, the hunter, and the prospector. Its walls have echoed to the fiery oratory of Indian chief, the solemn chant of sacred music, the sounds of joyous revelry, and in recent years, the rifle-crack of labor warfare.

117. The De Smet Mission.—In 1877 the mission was removed from its picturesque home on the banks of the Cœur d'Alene River to the fertile Hangman Valley in the present Benewah County. Here the Jesuits have continued their labors to the present day. The mission post-office is located at the village of De Smet. This little town, so appropriately named, perpetuates the fame of the beloved pacificator, the talented writer, and the "Great Black Robe,"

who, indifferent to ecclesiastical honors, ministered "beside the death-bed of a race."

118. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints in Idaho.—The next religious organization which exerted a marked influence on Idaho, was the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. On June 15, 1855, while Idaho was still part of the Oregon Territory, a little colony of 28 "Mormon" missionaries settled in the Lemhi Valley in eastern Idaho and established a mission on a site about two miles north of the present little town of Tendoy. The long 379-mile journey from Utah was accomplished in a month of dangerous travel over jagged rocks, parched sagebrush wastes, and wide, turbulent rivers.

119. Fort Lemhi: Southern Idaho's First Temporary Settlement.—The Fort Lemhi Mission, named in honor of a Nephite King mentioned in the Book of Mormon, was the first temporary settlement in southern Idaho.

Soon after their arrival, the industrious missionaries completed the erection of a stockade, and began the transformation of the little mountain valley into an agricultural settlement. In the spring of 1856, the mission was strengthened by the arrival of another small company of settlers from Utah.

120. The Grasshoppers Destroy Crops (1856).—There was every indication that the unremitting labors of the settlers would be rewarded by an abundant harvest. Swarms of grasshoppers, however, visited the valley during the summer and devoured the crops. So complete had been the ravages of these insects that in the following autumn the mission found it necessary to send to Salt Lake City for fresh supplies of seed, grain, and other provisions.

121. A Visit from Brigham Young (1857).—In May, 1857, President Brigham Young paid a five-day visit to the little Idaho colony. He was impressed with the fertility of the picturesque valley. A spirit of peace, industry, and happiness was everywhere manifest. On Sunday, May 10, 1857, religious services were held at the mission, and the colo-

nists listened to an address by President Young. In the afternoon of the same Sunday, Snagg, the head chief of the Bannacks, made a formal call upon the little assemblage at the mission. An old record describing the visit informs us that this Indian chief "came into the Fort, and had a smoke and a long and very friendly talk."

122. A Prosperous Year at the Mission (1857).—Fine crops of wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, and vegetables were grown during the summer of 1857. A "home-made" plow fashioned by the skilled hands of these pioneer "Mormons" was performing a useful service. A blacksmith's shop and a grist-mill were in operation. The settlement was in a flourishing condition, and its ultimate success seemed assured, when an event occurred which brought the Lemhi missionary enterprise to an abrupt ending.



PRESIDENT BRIGHAM YOUNG.

123. Fort Lemhi Abandoned (1858).—On February 25, 1858, a band of Bannack and Shoshoni Indians swooped down upon a herd of cattle which were grazing on some low hills near the fort, and attempted to steal them.

An alarm was soon sounded and a small party of men set out to rescue the stock. They soon found, however, that they were being surrounded by a force of about 150 red men. A hurried retreat within the walls of the fort, doubtless prevented the massacre of the entire settlement. As it was, the Indians succeeded in killing two of the settlers, and in wounding five others. A few weeks later the missionaries were officially recalled, and the fort was abandoned on March 28, 1858.

124. The Mud Walls of Fort Lemhi.—Fort Lemhi was 16 rods square and was enclosed by mud, or adobe, walls. The walls were 9 feet high, 4 feet thick at the base, and

about 2 feet thick at the top. The method of construction followed by the resourceful men who built these walls is most interesting. A frame-work of planks which corresponded with the shape of the walls was first erected. Into these plank frames was put the native clay mixed with



RUINS OF FORT LEMHI.

water. This wet clay, when allowed to dry, formed a kind of mud cement, which proved to be most durable. Portions of these walls, now worn down to a height of 5 or 6 feet, still guard the enclosure within the old fort. To-day these venerable landmarks, which are slowly yielding to the assaults of time and weather, mutely remind the sightseer of a brave expedition made into the solitudes of Idaho over a half-century ago.

125. Idaho's First Permanent Settlement.—On April 14, 1860, a little party of Mormon home-seekers, founded the town of Franklin, which enjoys the prestige of being Idaho's first permanent settlement. This little frontier village, almost a thousand miles removed from railroad and steamboat facilities, was named in honor of Franklin D. Richards, a distinguished Utah pioneer. These pathfinders believed that their new home lay within the bound-

aries of Utah. The Utah-Idaho boundary-line survey of 1872, however, revealed the fact that Franklin was situated in southern Idaho instead of northern Utah.

126. Franklin Pioneers Establish Idaho's First Irrigation System.—As early as the third decade of the last century, Reverend H. H. Spalding had dug small irrigating-ditches at the Lapwai Mission. In the summer of 1836 a small garden was under cultivation at Old Fort Hall. Twenty years later some simple irrigating was practised on a small scale by the Mormon missionaries in the Lemhi Valley. It remained, however, for the little Franklin colony to lay the foundation for Idaho's first irrigation system. During the year 1860, an irrigation canal $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length admitted the waters of Maple Creek to their little ten-acre farm tracts.

127. Idaho's First School for White Children.—The first school conducted for white children within the present boundaries of Idaho, was opened at Franklin during the fall of 1860. The unique honor of having taught this first school belongs to Miss Hannah Cornish, a daughter of one of the original founders of the settlement. The little schoolhouse in which these pioneer pupils received instruction, was made of logs and was erected in the centre of the town site, which was in the form of a rectangle, 90 rods long and 60 rods wide.

128. Work of Protestant Churches.—With the discovery of gold and the great number of people who flocked



PIONEER MONUMENT, FRANKLIN.

into this region in search of wealth, came still another phase of religious development. The Roman Catholic fathers extended their work into the mining-camps. Representatives of the various Protestant denominations came also, and as the population increased and communities became permanent, church-buildings were erected and the present era of religious advancement was begun. Among



RIGHT REVEREND DANIEL S.
TUTTLE.

these pioneer Protestant workers, the man who stands out pre-eminently is Daniel S. Tuttle, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who was elected Missionary Bishop of Montana, Utah, and Idaho, in October of 1866.

129. Bishop Tuttle and Reverend Mr. Fackler.—Bishop Tuttle first came to Idaho a year later, reaching Boise on October 12, with, as he wrote, "broken neck, bruised head, aching bones, and disturbed temper," due to the long stage-ride through the sage-brush plains from Salt Lake City. Idaho was the

only one of the three Territories where church work had been begun prior to his arrival. In 1864, Reverend St. Michael Fackler had come to Boise City from Oregon. Remaining two years, he was able to build a frame church on the corner of Bannock and Seventh Streets. In 1867, he started for New York by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Cholera broke out on shipboard, and Mr. Fackler devoted himself to the sick and suffering. Before he reached his destination, he, too, succumbed to the disease, dying at Key West. St. Michael's Cathedral in Boise is so called not alone for the Saint whose name it bears, but also in memory of this good man.

130. Bishop Tuttle Revered by Pioneers.—For nineteen years Bishop Tuttle was missionary bishop of Idaho,

and none of the early preachers was more generally loved and revered than he. He was a man of splendid physique and had those qualities of mind and heart which enabled him to adapt his work to the needs of the new and chaotic communities which he served. In his "Reminiscences of a Missionary Bishop," he half-humorously quotes some of the newspaper comments of that time. The following, which appeared in the *Portland Oregonian* was given as the remarks of a stage-driver made to a passenger who had just met the bishop:

"The boys all love him. He is as quiet and modest as he is learned and scholarly. He can have my overcoat any night the snow flies."

131. Menaced by Indians.—Year after year, travelling by stage and horseback, he visited the different communities, most of them isolated mining-camps, holding services wherever rooms could be secured, marrying, baptizing, and burying. The collections were often generous, and it was not unusual to find little bags of gold-dust instead of coins or greenbacks. He traversed a region infested with hostile Indians, and while he was never accosted, he had some narrow escapes. Two men who had escaped from the Indians the day Sergeant and Mrs. Denoilles were killed while on their way from Owyhee County to Boise, joined the stage on which Bishop Tuttle was riding the day after the tragedy, and gave an account of the massacre. The murder of the Denoilles led to a determined fight by the whites against the Indians and put an end to Indian atrocities in that section, until the year 1878.

132. Golden Jubilee in 1916.—Bishop Tuttle has served in his official capacity longer than any other American now living, and by virtue of this long service has been for a number of years, presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, his authority extending to Alaska, the Philippines, the Hawaiian Islands, and over foreign missions. In October, 1916, the Golden Jubilee of his election as bishop was celebrated at St. Louis, where he resides.

133. Colonel William Craig.—Idaho's first permanent white settler was Colonel William Craig. Born in Greenbriar County, Virginia, in 1807, he cast his lot with the Rocky Mountain trappers in the summer of 1829. During the romantic fur-trading third decade of the last century, he,



COLONEL WILLIAM CRAIG.

with his intimate associates, Robert Newell and Joseph Meek, led the wild, free life of the fur-hunter. Shortly after the arrival of Reverend H. H. Spalding at Lapwai (1836), Colonel Craig selected a home near the mission on Lapwai Creek. The records show that he established a permanent residence in Idaho in the fall of 1846. In harmony with the provisions of the Oregon Donation Act of 1850, he and his Nez Perce wife, Isabel, claimed and patented 640 acres of land at Lapwai. During the winter of 1855-1856 he rendered distinguished aid to Governor I. I. Stevens while the latter was negotiating a series of Indian treaties. So conspicuous was his leadership among the Nez Percés that he was given a place on Governor Stevens's staff with the title of lieutenant-colonel.

During the winter of 1858-1859 he was postmaster at Walla Walla, where he resided temporarily. He was the first Indian agent at Lapwai, and was influential politically during the early years of the Territory. He died and was buried at Lapwai in 1869. "But for his liberality he would have been rich, but he has given away enough to make several fortunes."

134. Robert Newell.—From the muster-roll of the trappers engaged in the fur-trade, by process of the survival of the fittest, there remained in old Oregon a group of permanent settlers known as "Mountain-Men." The most influential member of this little company of pathfinders was

"Doctor" Robert Newell, who spent twenty years of his life in Idaho. He was born in Ohio in 1807. In 1829 he departed for the Rocky Mountains in company with the Smith-Jackson-Sublette party of trappers, where he remained until 1840. During these adventurous years Doctor Newell formed a lasting friendship for Colonel Craig and Joseph Meek, with whom he shared the perils of frontier life. In 1840 he organized at Fort Hall the small party that drove the first wagons over the Oregon Trail across Idaho and eastern Oregon to Fort Walla Walla on the Columbia River. Abandoning his trapping career in December, 1840, he settled near the historic little town of Champoege in the Willamette Valley, where he was active in commercial and political life



DOCTOR ROBERT NEWELL.

during the succeeding twenty years. Ruined financially by the flood of 1861-1862, he joined the army of gold-seekers then thronging to the mines of north Idaho. He served a brief term as Indian agent at Lapwai, and rendered effective assistance to his government in completing treaty relations with the Nez Perces. At the time of his death, in 1869, he was a respected citizen of Lewiston. Like Colonel Craig, his beloved friend and mountain comrade, Doctor Newell possessed the virtues of the finest type of pioneer: a quiet courage, an open-handed generosity, unusual vigor of body and mind, a high regard for truth, a jovial and companionable temperament, and the capacity to form enduring friendships.

CHAPTER IX

THE MINING ERA

135. Idaho's Gold Discoveries Part of a Great Movement.—During the decade which followed Marshall's spectacular discovery of gold in the California mill-race in 1848, restless bands of prospectors had ever been on the lookout for traces of the precious metal. Disregardful of boundary-lines and unawed by obstacles, these argonauts pushed southward into Arizona and New Mexico, eastward into Nevada, and northward into the Pacific Northwest and even British Columbia. It was this irresistible invasion of new placer-fields by men whose imaginations had been fired by the hope of sudden wealth that led to the discovery of gold in Idaho in the year 1860.

136. Captain E. D. Pierce Discovers Gold on the Clearwater.—In the summer of 1860 Captain E. D. Pierce, a miner who had prospected in California and British Columbia, made his epoch-making discovery of gold on Canal Gulch of Oro Fino Creek, a tributary of the Clearwater. Although the first pan of dirt mined by a member of his little prospecting-party yielded only about three cents worth of gold, yet this discovery inaugurated the mining era which was destined to bring Idaho Territory into political existence less than three years later. Captain Pierce returned to Walla Walla in the



CAPTAIN E. D. PIERCE,
Discoverer of gold in Idaho.

autumn and organized a small party which proceeded to Canal Gulch in November (1860). During the winter of 1860-1861, the men were at work staking off claims, whip-sawing lumber for sluice-boxes, and sinking prospect holes. When spring arrived it was found that 41 of these claims



THE MODERN VILLAGE OF ELK CITY, SITUATED NEAR THE FAMOUS
ELK CITY PLACER DISTRICT.

had yielded 27 cents to the pan. In March, one of the prospectors returned to civilization with \$800 worth of gold-dust to sell. By a curious coincidence these same spring months of 1861, which marked the tragic epoch of civil war for the nation, ushered in a golden era for the future Idaho. During those trying years of sectional conflict, through a strange irony of events, the Secessionist as well as Union man helped dig the gold from Idaho's treasure-fields which vastly increased the national credit and enabled the federal government to maintain its integrity.

137. Significance of the Clearwater Discoveries.—As soon as bags of gold-dust from the Oro Fino mines began to reach Portland, there was a stampede to the new gold-fields. From the California mines, which already began to

show signs of exhaustion, came a rush of miners overland to the Clearwater country. In April, 1861, 300 miners were in the new diggings and a month later the number had increased to a thousand. As the spring advanced, the ex-



EAST END OF NEW WARREN, NEAR "WARREN'S DIGGINGS," ONE OF THE MORE PERMANENT SALMON RIVER PLACER-CAMPS.

citement increased and all available steamers from Victoria and San Francisco were chartered for the purpose of hurrying the gold-crusaders toward the new Eldorado.

Pierce City, named in honor of Captain Pierce, and the neighboring camp of Oro Fino, sprang into existence almost overnight. In June, 1861, Lewiston, christened in honor of Meriwether Lewis, was founded at the confluence of the Snake and the Clearwater. From its busy boat-landing there soon departed pack-trains laden with goods for the newly discovered camps.

138. Discovery of Salmon River Mining District (1861-1862).—It was the belief of many of the prospectors that the mines at Pierce City and Oro Fino were but the outskirts of some rich central deposit. Parties of prospectors scoured the country to the southward and in the summer of



NEW FLORENCE.

The modern village is situated near the site of the placer-camp of "Old" Florence.

1861 located rich diggings in the gulches and creeks of the Elk City district, situated on the South Fork of the Clearwater. North of the Salmon and southwest of Elk City lay the astonishingly rich placer-camp of Florence which was discovered in the autumn of 1861. In August, 1862, a few miles south of the Salmon, James Warren discovered the more permanent but superficially less productive Warren's Diggings.

139. The Astonishing Richness of the Florence Camp.—The Florence placers were doubtless the most picturesque as well as superficially the richest of all the famous Idaho camps. The town of Florence was situated near the centre

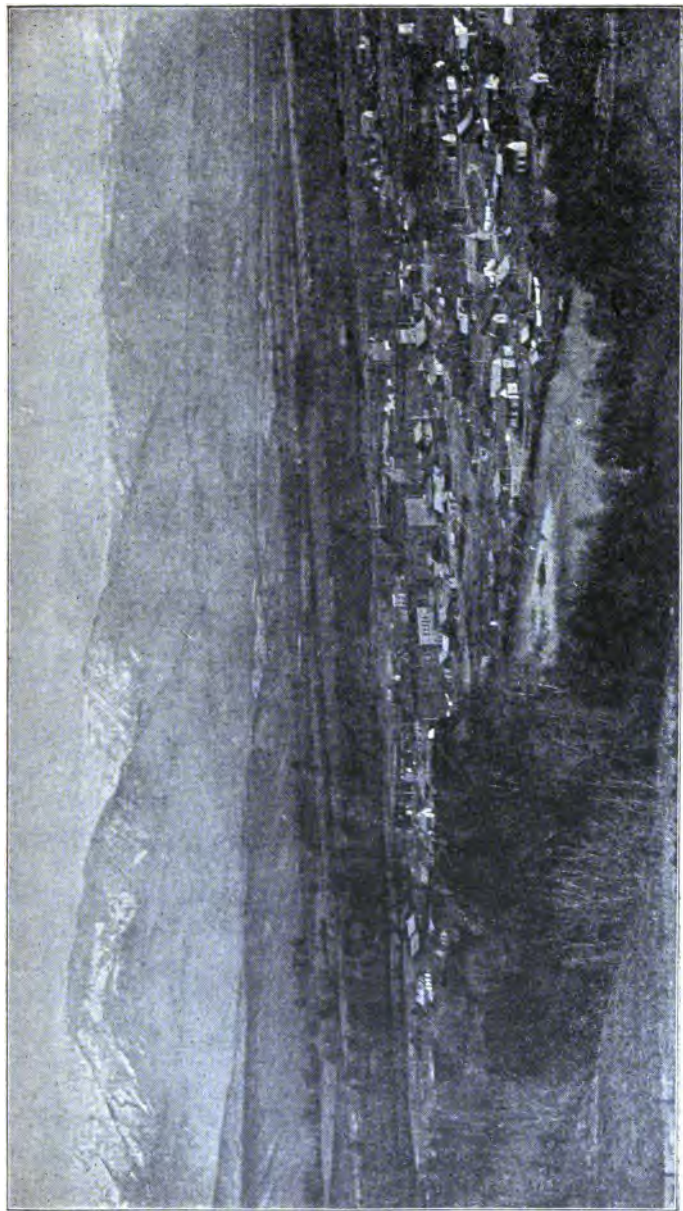
of a basin which resembled a gigantic inverted saucer. This basin or flat was surrounded by a high, forbidding chain of snow-capped mountains. One observer who viewed the camp from a distance at twilight thought he could see a thousand camp-fires burning. The sight reminded him of an army in camp, "dispersed over six or eight square miles of gravel."

On account of its high altitude Florence was visited by severe frost almost every night during the summer of 1862. On July 3 of that year a blinding snow-storm, which lasted nearly all day, raged over the newly reared camp.

In the richness of its surface gravels it rivalled the most famous California placers in their palmyest days. The yield from a pan of dirt was often measured in terms of dollars instead of cents. One pan of gravel from Baboon Gulch yielded \$500. Out of this same gulch it is said that \$6,600 was taken in one day. In the spring of 1862 gold-dust was weighed by the pound. Peter Bablaine, nicknamed "Baboon," who gave his name to one of the magic gulches of this camp, left the diggings, in the spring of 1862, the proud owner of 75 pounds of "dust."

140. Significance of the Salmon River Discoveries.—The Salmon River discoveries proved that the gold-fields of the future Idaho were extensive as well as rich. Consequently, the throng of prospectors which had later entered Idaho mainly from California and the Pacific Northwest, now began to pour into the Salmon River country from both east and west. Upon this far-famed mining-district there now converged streams of prospectors from Missouri, Minnesota, "Pike's Peak," as well as from California and the modern Inland Empire.

In the summer of 1862 some eastern prospecting parties bound for the Salmon River mines, were diverted from their course and made important gold discoveries in the present western Montana. It was the golden gravel-bars of these Salmon mines that not only laid secure foundations for Idaho, but stimulated the peopling of Montana as well.



SALMON CITY.
One of the older towns in the State.

141. Grimes's Boise Basin Discovery (1862).—In the late summer of 1862 a little band of prospectors under the leadership of George Grimes and Moses Splawn discovered gold in the Boise Basin. The members of this little party, however, had scarcely reached the scene of their momentous discovery before they were attacked by hostile Indians and Grimes was killed. Moses Splawn has left us a touching pen-picture of this first burial-service performed over a white man in the Boise Basin:

"When we reached the top [of the hill] it seemed as if 20 guns were fired in our faces. Grimes fell just as we reached the top. The last and only words he said were: 'Mose, don't let them scalp me.' Thus perished a brave and honorable man at a time when he stood ready to reap his reward. . . . We carried Grimes to a prospect hole and buried him amid deep silence. He was our comrade and we had endured dangers together and we knew not whose turn would come next."

The party retreated to Walla Walla, where they enlisted more prospectors. In October the reinforced party reached the Basin and resumed their search for gold.

142. Boise Basin One of the Nation's Richest Placer-Camps.—The Boise Basin rivalled in richness the most famous California placers. Its undefiled pine-forests furnished an abundance of lumber for rockers, sluice-boxes, and buildings; while its numerous streams provided the indispensable water-supply. By the spring of 1863 the usual mad rush was on. Placerville, Centerville, Hog'em (Pioneer), and Bannock, later known as Idaho City, sprang into a sudden and busy existence. By 1864, over 16,000 people had poured into the Basin. Idaho City became the metropolis of the Basin and for a time the most populous city in the Territory.

143. The Boise Basin a Permanent Community.—In all Idaho there was no mining district more fortunate in its location than was the Basin. Near it stretched the beautiful and fertile Payette and Boise Valleys which were

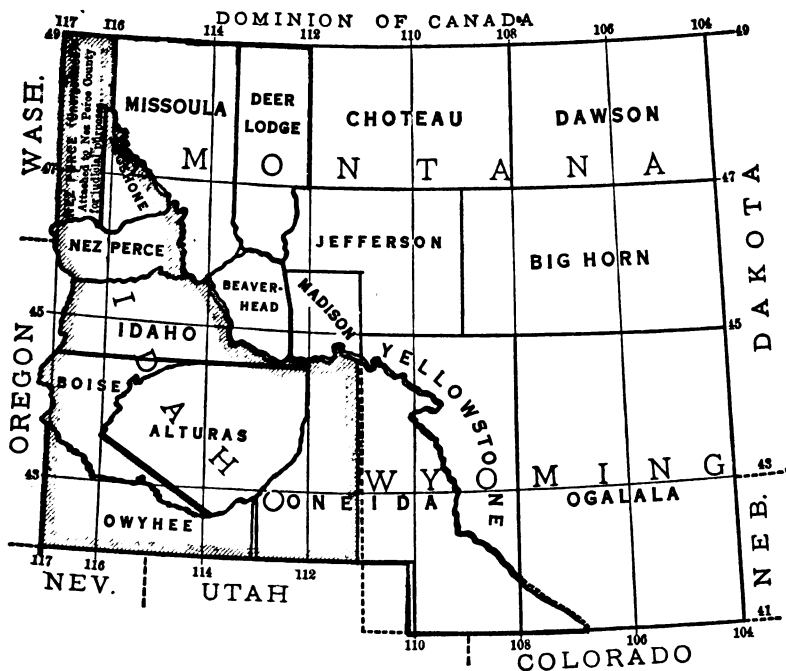
NOTES ON IDAHO COUNTY BOUNDARY-LINES AS
DEFINED BY THE FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGIS-
LATURE (JANUARY 16 AND FEBRUARY 4, 1864)

Due to the limited knowledge possessed by our legislators of the topography of Idaho Territory in 1864, the descriptions of the county boundaries found in the statutes of our First Territorial Legislature are in a few instances vague or inaccurate. The accompanying map is based on the most reliable data available at the present time. The following are some of the discrepancies which appear in the statutes defining our first Territorial county boundary-lines:

A Conflict Between Oneida and Ogalala Counties.—The north and east boundary of Oneida County is described: "Where the 112th meridian intersects the summit of the Rocky Mountains, thence in an easterly and southerly direction to the Colorado boundary, etc." Thus the eastern boundary of Oneida goes diagonally across the present State of Wyoming, intersecting the northern boundary of Colorado a little east of the 107th meridian of longitude. The west boundary of Ogalala County is given as the 108th meridian. Since the west boundary (108th meridian) of Ogalala lies *west* of the east boundary (the Rocky Mountains) of Oneida, there is an overlapping of the boundary-lines of those counties.

Deer Lodge County.—The eastern boundary is given as the 112th meridian south of its intersection with the summit of the Rocky Mountains. Since the 112th meridian is *15 to 30 miles east* of the nearest point of the summit of the Rocky Mountains, as is shown on the map, the point nearest to the summit of the Rocky Mountains is used.

Jefferson County.—The same discrepancy as indicated for



IDAHO COUNTY BOUNDARY-LINES IN 1864.

Deer Lodge County reappears in the western boundary-line of Jefferson County.

The Southeast Boundary of Boise County.—The southeast boundary of Boise County is described as running from the point where Grimes Creek (now known as Moore's Creek) enters the Boise River, south to a point on the Snake River opposite the mouth of Goose Creek. The latter point is doubtless farther east than it was supposed to be in 1864.

in due time filled with permanent settlers. Only a few miles away on the Oregon Trail was Boise City, the future capital, with its important military post. To the Basin also came numerous families from Missouri who had left their homes to escape conditions imposed by the Civil War, then raging in the East. Near the Basin also were several fine quartz-mining fields which were destined to make an insistent call for capital and for abiding populations. Moreover, the valleys adjacent to the Basin country were blessed with a singularly mild and attractive climate, which was a powerful factor in giving the region an air of permanency and stability.

144. Michael Jordan's Owyhee Discovery.—In May, 1863, in what is now Owyhee County, a party of miners led by Michael Jordan prospected the little stream later known as Jordan Creek, and found gold in paying quantities. When the news reached the Boise Basin and other camps, 2,500 men rushed off distractedly for the new diggings. This latest stampede was dubbed by a California newspaper as a "special forty-eight hour insanity for Owyhee."

145. The Owyhee Quartz-Mines Attract Outside Capital.—In July, 1863, some silver and quartz ledges were uncovered. Other rich quartz discoveries followed, which attracted the attention of the nation to this remote Idaho camp. The Owyhee mineral district soon showed indisputable evidences of permanency and began to attract heavy investments of outside capital. Only a few years after the original discovery the output of this famous district ran far into the millions and its rich and picturesquely named mines could be numbered by the score.

146. Early Owyhee Camps.—The first camp established in the future Owyhee County was Boonville, which was laid out in the summer of 1863. Later the name of this settlement was changed to Dewey in honor of Colonel W. H. Dewey, a pioneer mining-man of this district. A little later Ruby City sprang into existence, but was soon



WARDNER, FROM HAYSTACK HILL.
In the Cœur d'Alene mining district.

absorbed by Silver City, which became the county seat of Owyhee County in 1866.

147. Mining Development in Lemhi and Custer Counties.—In 1866 a party of Montana prospectors discovered rich placer-diggings in what shortly afterward became Lemhi County. Five thousand miners soon rushed to this

district. In 1868, about 12 miles from Salmon City, a gold-bearing quartz-ledge was found. Soon other valuable placer and quartz claims were located.

While the mineral district embraced within the present Lemhi County was rich, there were no bonanzas uncovered,



THE HERCULES MILL.

such as characterized the discoveries at Florence the Boise Basin, or Owyhee. In 1867 Salmon City was laid out by the future United States Senator Shoup and some associates. It became the county seat of Lemhi County and an important supply-centre for the adjacent mining-camps.

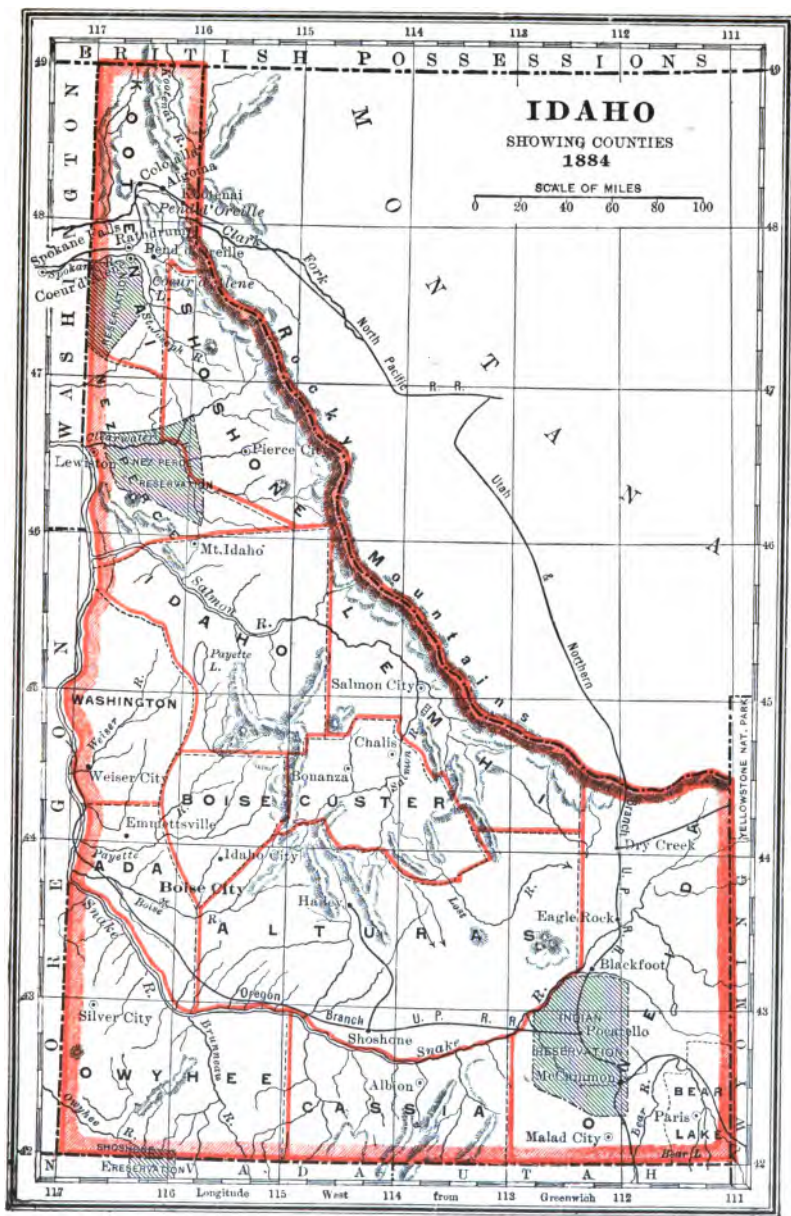
Between 1870 and 1880, important quartz-fields were discovered in what is now Custer County. In that remote region girded by the towering Sawtooth Mountains on the west, nature had with a lavish hand distributed her precious ore-beds. Near Bonanza, in 1875, was located the famous Charles Dickens mine. With a small hand-mortar, its fortunate owners were able to crush out in one day \$1,000 worth of gold. Among the important mining-towns established in this district was Bonanza, which was founded in 1879. Challis, the future county-seat, was laid out the following year.

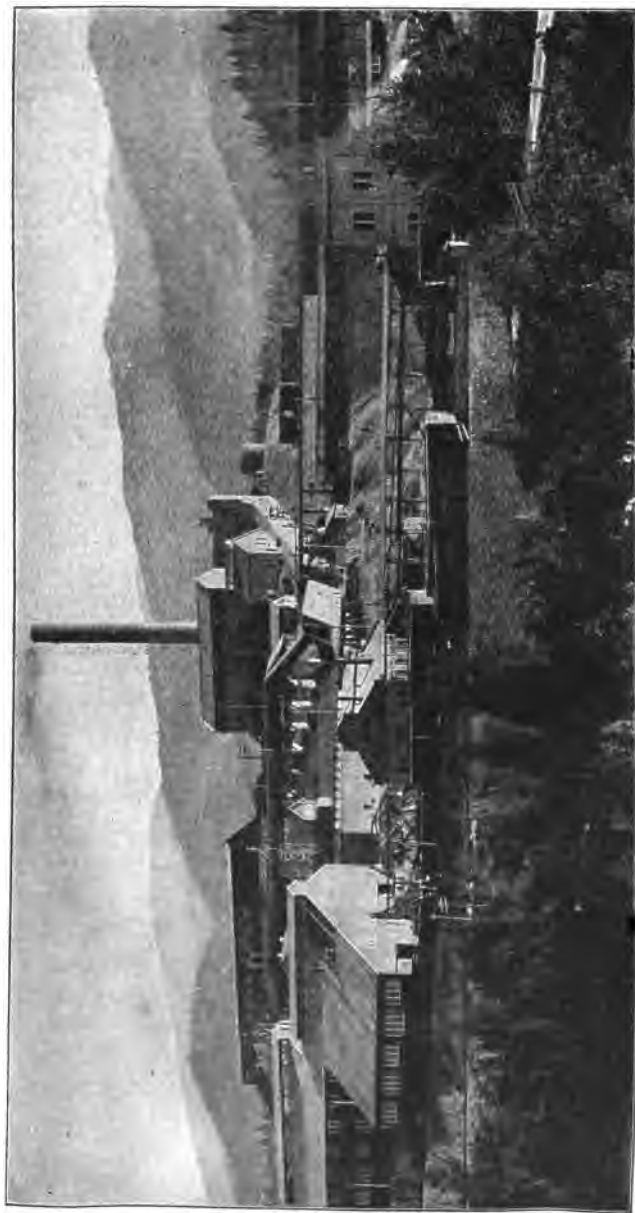
148. The Wood River District (1879).—During the late sixties and early seventies the menacing attitude of the Indians of southern Idaho greatly retarded mining development in the Wood River country. In the summer of 1879, soon after the successful termination of the Bannack War, some prospectors discovered rich quartz-ledges in this district. The ore was a valuable galena and carried abundant quantities of lead and silver. This once inhospitable region, the abode of prowling savages, was almost overnight dotted with camps and mining-claims. In May, 1883, a branch of the Oregon Short Line reached Hailey and in the following year was extended northward to Ketchum.

The arrival of railroad facilities greatly accelerated the prosperity of these already flourishing camps. Prominent capitalists, among them Jay Gould, came here and gathered a golden harvest from Idaho's newest treasure-house. In 1881 Hailey was made the seat of government for this mineral district and became a social, political, and financial centre. It was named in honor of John Hailey, the historian and pioneer transportation man of Idaho, who owned the land on which the town was built.

149. The Stampede to the Cœur d'Alenes (1884).—One of the wildest stampedes in the history of mining was the rush to the Cœur d'Alenes in the early months of 1884. Into a country without trails or roads, save the old Mullan Military Road, covered with a dense growth of cedar and fir, in the dead of winter, through deep snow, hurried thousands of excited gold-hunters. Once again did Idaho's gulches, creeks, and ravines prove treasure-laden, for some of the lucky argonauts succeeded in finding good-sized quantities of the precious "pay-dirt."

150. The Discovery of the Great Lead-Silver Belt.—These first placer finds, however, were but the prelude to the great mining drama that was soon to be enacted in this region. On a tributary of the South Fork of the Cœur d'Alene River, in the latter part of the year 1884, the first quartz "strike" was made in the famous lead-silver belt of





BUNKER HILL AND SULLIVAN NEW LEAD SMELTER AND REFINERY, NEAR KELLOGG.

The cars in the foreground bring the crude ore from the mine, which is back in the hills.

this district. At Wardner, in the following year (1885), the marvellously rich Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine was located. This mine has been an astonishingly heavy and steady producing property and, through its association with the problems of the relation of capital and labor, has connected Idaho in a large way with the outside world. In July, 1901, near the town of Burke, occurred the discovery of the great Hercules mine, "The Wonder of the Camp." The Hercules is as famous for its steady productivity as for the quality of its output. To-day it is producing the finest ore in the Cœur d'Alenes.

151. The World's Leading Lead-Silver District.—The lead-silver district of the Cœur d'Alenes is the richest in the world. So great has been the total product of these mines that Idaho now leads all the other States in its output of lead. It is highly fitting that historic Shoshone County, which witnessed Idaho's first mining stampede, should also have been the scene of her last great discovery.

Among the flourishing towns which serve as supply-points for this mineral district are Wallace, Mullan, Wardner, Kellogg, and Burke. Pierce City, Idaho's pioneer placer-camp, was the county seat of "old" Shoshone County until 1885, when the honor passed to Murray. In 1898 the county seat was transferred from Murray to Wallace, the largest city in the district.

CHAPTER X

LIFE IN THE EARLY MINING-CAMPS

152. Placer-Mining.—Placer-mining was the first method used in removing the yellow metal from Idaho's creek-beds and gulches. Along those golden streams the precious "dust" was sometimes found in little flakes called "colors"; again, the particles would be as large as grains of wheat; while occasionally a shining lump or "nugget" of gold would be uncovered. In order to exploit the riches of those first placer-fields, the prospector needed almost no capital and only a few simple tools. In one day, he could often take from those "diggings" \$70 to \$100 worth of treasure.

Quartz-Mining. Soon after the discovery of the placer-mines, gold and other precious metals were found in rocks and ledges, which were often deeply buried under the earth's surface. The removal of the ore from these ledges or "lodes" is called quartz-mining. The successful treatment of the ore required the use of expensive machinery and the investment of large amounts of capital. The little towns or "camps" that followed in the wake of the quartz discoveries were usually more permanent than those which flourished in the placer-fields. While the history of those early quartz communities abounds in events of bold adventure and stirring romance, yet the story of the bearded men who first invaded those beautiful silent valleys of Idaho and tore them to pieces in their mad search for placer-gold doubtless forms the most thrilling and picturesque chapter in our annals.

153. The Prospector's Tools.—The first tools used by the prospector were the pick, shovel, and pan. The latter receptacle was made out of sheet-iron or tin, and in appearance resembled a bread-pan. In fact, the miner often

utilized his gold-pan for bread-making purposes. "Panning" gold was a short and easy process. The prospector first partially filled his pan with "pay-dirt." He then added some water and began shaking the pan with a certain whirling motion calculated to separate the gold from the earth.



THE LUNA HOUSE, LEWISTON.

The heavier pieces of gold soon settled in the bottom of the pan. After removing or "sluicing off" the loose earth and water, the lucky miner could readily tell by the aid of his gold-scales how great had been his yield in "dust."

The "rocker" was the next gold-washing machine to come into general use. It bore a close resemblance to a baby's cradle or "rocker" with the foot-board knocked out. Where the slats of the cradle might have been there was nailed a piece of sheet-iron punched full of holes. This rocker was placed by the side of the stream. One man would throw dirt on the perforated sheet while his partner would pour water and rapidly rock the machine. The heavy gold particles fell through the holes and were caught behind cleats which were fastened along the bottom of the rocker. The

coarser earth was separated from the gold and flushed away by the water.

A more effective placer-mining device than the rocker was the sluice or sluice-box. This was a long, slender trough, 10 or 12 feet in length and about a foot square at



THE OLD OVERLAND HOTEL, BOISE.

the ends. A number of the sluice-boxes were usually built at a time and placed end to end or in "strings." After the earth was dumped into these sluice-boxes a strong current of water from a ditch was run through them. As happened in the case of the rocker, the pieces of gold gravitated to the bottom of the troughs where they were retained by a series of wooden cleats or "riffles."

Hydraulic mining was merely a modification of sluice-mining methods. Instead of attacking the gold-laden hillsides with pick and shovel, the miner turned against them powerful streams of water shot through nozzles. Soon great holes were torn in these hillsides, which caused them to crumble. The loose dirt was then run through a "string" of sluice-boxes.

154. The Miner's Cabin.—The typical miner's cabin was a small, rude structure and was made out of the timber which grew so plentifully near the camps. A striking feature of the miner's furnishings were the bunks. These were built against one end of the cabin, and were placed



A TYPICAL MINER'S CABIN.

one above the other. The vacant space beneath the lower bunk was often utilized as a storage-point for provisions. The mattresses often consisted of fir-boughs covered with several pairs of blankets. A dry-goods box, nailed to the wall, served as a cupboard, and was filled with cooking utensils or "traps." Near the fire-place stood a crudely-made table, on which were cluttered books, papers, and numerous small articles. A few cheap pictures and prints usually looked down from these log walls. In

the cabin of a Union man, a visitor would be quite sure to find pictures of Abraham Lincoln, his cabinet, generals, and the like. If, however, the owner happened to be a Southern sympathizer, as was often the case, especially in the "Basin," pictures of Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee would be almost as certain to decorate his walls.

155. The Miner's Food.—The staple foods upon which the miner depended were bread, bacon, beans, and coffee. Soon after the establishment of camps in the mining-districts, herds of cattle were often driven in on foot, and beef became one of the most plentiful and, of course, one of the cheapest articles of food. On account of the lack of a vegetable diet, miners frequently suffered from the scurvy.

In order to avoid this dreaded disease, Oro Fino miners, during the winter of 1860-1861, brought potatoes on their backs through 15 and 20 miles of snow. Mr. W. A. Goulder, in his "Reminiscences of a Pioneer" tells us that "uncooked potatoes sliced up and soaked in vinegar were far from affording an appetizing dish, but it proved a sovereign remedy for the scurvy." As early as April, 1863, only eight months after gold was discovered in the basin, vegetables were grown in the Payette Valley. So great was the demand for these garden products in the neighboring camps that green onions sold at \$1 a dozen. Cucumbers and ears of green corn were eagerly bought at the fancy price of \$2 a dozen.

156. The Miner's Dress.—The miner's dress was distinctive and picturesque. His broad-brimmed, slouched felt hat often covered a shaggy growth of uncut hair. His heavy flannel shirt was a conspicuous feature of his clothing. This was usually gray or blue, and was worn open at the bosom. A large bandanna handkerchief, tied in careless fashion around the neck, partially covered the open rent in the shirt-front. His pantaloons were tucked into high, heavy, hob-nailed boots and were belted in at the waist. The six-shooter which generally hung from his belt bore silent, but emphatic, witness to the law of self-protection which held sway in the earliest camps.

157. Miners Were Young and Vigorous.—The throngs of miners who poured into Idaho's first placer-camps were composed of young men. While it is true that among those gold-hunters there were many California "Forty-Niners" who were beginning to mature, yet a gray-haired man was an exception in the camps. In addition to representing the vigorous young manhood of the nation, these argonauts were a singularly courageous and adventurous body of men. The environment they found in this new Eldorado was most healthful. In the day-time they worked in a clear, electric air; at night they were lulled to sleep under mountain-pines. Nearly all of the deaths in these early camps were the result of shooting-affrays or violence; almost none were

from sickness. Infectious diseases were practically unheard of. The most common maladies, and those dreaded by the miners, were rheumatism, pneumonia, and scurvy.

158. The Placer-Miner Worked Hard.—The placer-miner's occupation did not consist of one continuous round of adventure and hilarity. Many of his labors were peculiarly heavy and exhausting. Hauling and shovelling wet earth hour after hour, whipsawing lumber, digging ditches, or building sluice-boxes and flumes were at best burdensome tasks. But it was the feverish haste in which the work was prosecuted that intensified the exhausting nature of this industry. Since the flow of the mountain streams frequently furnished the water-supply for only a few months in the year, the miner toiled almost day and night. As an old record puts it: "During the run of water, men worked days and nights, Sundays and all." The same amount of energy expended upon less exciting forms of employment would have been considered intolerable drudgery. But the element of chance in this fascinating pursuit beguiled those laborious hours. In the very earth in which the miner dug, perhaps there lay hidden the golden "pocket" and the glittering nuggets which might in one brief day convert him into a financial king.

159. Recreations.—The principal mining-camp recreations were gambling, drinking, dancing, and theatricals. Gambling was the master passion. The brilliantly lighted saloon, with its enticing music, its social cheer, and its babel of strange voices proved a magnet for the mining community. Many a California miner was reminded of the days of "Forty-Nine" when he heard the familiar cry: "Make your game, gentlemen, make your game—all down—no more—game's made." Drinking was common, and getting drunk was a minor transgression. Whiskey was the favorite drink and was taken straight and at a gulp. While many young men resisted, or were not overcome by the temptations offered at those gaming-tables and bars, yet it is true that gambling and drink were the means of blighting

many a promising career. Dancing was a favorite diversion. At intervals, theatrical troupes visited the larger camps. Their performances, though generally crude and of the blood-and-thunder type, were greeted by packed houses. Billiards furnished an innocent form of pastime. Many young men of quiet tastes spent their evenings in reading, in serious discussions, and in recalling "back home" experiences. At some store groups often met in friendly converse, and discussed the all-absorbing topic of mining. Among the favorite out-of-door sports were foot-racing and horse-racing. Associated with the religious life of the communities were such recreations as church sociables, entertainments, and festivals. A pioneer newspaper informs us that one of these early churches "was filled with the youth and age of both sexes, and that \$200 of Christmas gifts" hung from a bespangled Christmas tree.

160. Friendships.—The pioneer miner was a genuine friend. If he struck a rich "prospect," he staked off claims for his friends. If a comrade needed money, his friend "staked" him. If a "pal" were sick, his friends nursed him; if he died, those same friends gave him a decent burial. If a man were unfairly attacked, his friend would protect him, if necessary, at the sacrifice of his own life. A partner was affectionately called "pard," and the bond of friendship between cabin associates was something sacred. A striking illustration of the enduring nature of those pioneer friendships was the avenging of the murder of Lloyd Magruder, a prominent Lewiston packer, by his friend Hill Beachy. While returning from the Montana mines in October, 1863, Magruder was brutally murdered by a gang of desperadoes. Hill Beachy, the proprietor of the Luna House at Lewiston, was his friend. At a great sacrifice of time and money, Beachy followed the outlaws to San Francisco, and had them brought back to Lewiston, where they were hanged.

161. Mining-Camp Humor.—The early miners were a race of jokers. Their humor was sometimes grim, sometimes

irreverent, but always picturesque and rollicking. It was in evidence when they christened claims, nicknamed comrades, or characterized the happenings of the day. Newly discovered mines bore such expressive titles as "Lucky Boy," "Snowshoe," "Big Fish," or "Whiskey Gulch." Associates



From "Vigilante Days and Ways," by N. P. Langford. A. C. McClurg & Co., publishers. Used by permission.

HILL BEACHY.

were given such descriptive nicknames as "Club-Foot George," "Three-Fingered Smith," "Snapping Andy," and "Rattlesnake Jack." Credit was referred to as "jawbone." Certain brands of liquor were labelled "gum-ticklers" and "lightning flashes." A hanging was known as a "mid-air dance." Instead of informing his "pard" that dangerous criminals ought to be executed, the miner would be likely to remind him that "if a man ain't good enough to live here, he ain't good enough to live anywhere." If one of these miners thought that an election to

the legislature would turn the head of a conceited candidate, he might irreverently remark that "if that chap is elected to the legislature God A'mighty's overcoat wouldn't make a vest pattern for him."

162. Religious Life in the Camps.—Early mining-camp conditions were unfavorable for Sabbath observance and church attendance. On Sunday the miner generally went to town to sharpen his pick, get his mail, make necessary purchases for the week, meet his fellows, and perhaps attend a miners' meeting. On that day all places of business were open, and dancing-houses, saloons, and gambling resorts reaped their heaviest profits.

Despite this unusual environment, the miners were notably active in erecting churches and in donating generous sums of money for their maintenance. Catholic priests

and Protestant ministers have both testified to the hearty welcome and generous support which were accorded them. Fathers Toussaint Mesplé and A. Z. Poulin arrived in the Basin in the summer of 1863, and were celebrating mass in four churches before the close of that year. In 1864 a Methodist church was under construction at Idaho City. As early as 1866 Silver City was the proud possessor of a Union Church. In the fall of 1867 Bishop Daniel S. Tuttle, of the Episcopal Church, began his notable ministry in Idaho, and conducted services in both the Basin and Owyhee districts.

163. Intellectual Interests.—The young men who followed the first rush to the Idaho gold-fields were exceptionally bright and resourceful. Many of them had been well trained in the schools; all of them had been educated through the awakening experiences and contacts incident to their new environment. Although far removed from colleges, libraries, and lecture-halls, they managed to retain an interest in cultural subjects and eagerly read whatever scraps of literature or printed matter their cabins happened to afford. Many a learned discussion on history, religion, philosophy, or the classics was waged around the camp-fires.

A demand for schools was created through the early arrival of families in the larger camps. As early as the fall of 1864 Mrs. Statira E. Robinson was teaching a public school of six pupils at Florence. On December 23 of that year (1864) the young Territory could boast of a superintendent of public instruction in the person of J. R. Chittenden, of Silver City. In 1865, according to his first official report, there were three schoolhouses and 1,239 children of school age in the Territory.



MRS. STATIRA E. ROBINSON.

She taught a public school at Florence
in the fall of 1864.

164. Politics.—The same half-decade which marked the beginnings of the gold-mining period in Idaho also embraced the tragic years of civil war for the nation.

Although in February, 1864, Idaho's first Territorial Legislature adopted strong anti-slavery resolutions, yet Southern sympathizers were in evidence in all the camps. Secession sentiment was especially strong in the Boise Basin on account of the inrush of pro-slavery immigrants from Missouri and other border States during the closing years of the war. The violent political prejudices that prevailed are reflected in the newspaper writings of those days. Republicans or Union Democrats often branded the followers of Jefferson Davis as "Secesh men" and "domestic traitors." The pro-slavery men, not to be outdone, sometimes called the supporters of the federal government "Abe Lincoln Hirelings" or "Black Abolitionists." The Missouri immigrants were occasionally described as "The Left Wing of Price's Army." One of these early partisan accounts refers to those immigrants as "the flankers of broken armies" and "an intolerable horde."

There were, of course, some personal collisions and deeds of violence, but most of the miners were law-abiding and industrious. These roughly dressed men took an exceptionally keen and intelligent interest in public affairs and, in order to keep themselves well informed, paid exorbitant prices for newspapers. Many a learned mining-camp discussion belied its rude environment; and many a public address delivered in those mountain gulches would have done honor to any deliberative assembly.

165. Military Protection for the Miners.—The Idaho Indians whose lands had been invaded by those first armies of gold-hunters were threatening and vindictive. The red man realized full well that the little prospecting-party was often followed by a stampede, and that mining-camps and settlements were the precursors of his ultimate banishment and extinction.

In 1860 and 1861 the Clearwater miners trespassed upon

the lands of the Nez Perces and aroused the resentment of this unusually peaceful tribe. Fearing trouble, the government erected Fort Lapwai upon Lapwai Creek in the fall of 1862. This small post was situated about twelve miles from Lewiston and was the scene of several important conferences with the Nez Perces.

In order to extend military protection to the miners in



THE L. P. BROWN HOTEL, MOUNT IDAHO.

southern Idaho, the government began the construction of Fort Boise in July, 1863. It was situated upon a gentle plateau and overlooked the site of the future Boise City. It was built by a company of Oregon cavalry under the direction of Major Pinckney Lugenbeel. The situation of this post was strategic as well as beautiful, for near it converged the Oregon Trail and the newly made miner's trail that connected the Boise Basin and the Owyhee districts.

166. Communication with the Outside World.—Letters and newspapers were the two chief agencies which connected the early Idaho mining communities with the out-

side world. The first letters and newspapers were brought to the miners by pony express riders. Through a rough country, devoid of roads and bridges, these brave riders brought to the remote camps "letters from the dear ones in the distant homes." One of those pioneer express riders of north Idaho was the future poet and writer, Joaquin Miller. Miller's partner, Ike Mossman, is said to have won a \$500 bet by riding his pony from Walla Walla to Oro Fino, a distance of 184 miles, in twenty hours and ten minutes.

California newspapers were the first to which the miners had access. In their eagerness for news, these isolated men paid as high as \$2.50 for a single newspaper. On August 2, 1862, *The Golden Age*, of Lewiston, the first newspaper published within the present boundaries of Idaho, issued its initial number. The first number of the *Boise News*, of Idaho City, appeared on September 29, 1863. The *Idaho Statesman* began its long and eventful career on July 26, 1864. On September 17 of the following year the *Owyhee Avalanche*, of Silver City, was founded.

The telegraph did not reach the larger towns of Idaho until 1874 and 1875. As early as 1866, however, a telegraph-line connecting Virginia City, Montana and Salt Lake City, Utah, was constructed through eastern Idaho. The Deseret Telegraph Company established communication between Salt Lake City and Franklin, in the present Franklin County, on December 18, 1869. Silver City was first to receive world news "by lightning" on August 31, 1874, when the Nevada and Northern Telegraph Company completed a line from Winnemucca, Nevada, to that city. An extension of this line reached Boise, September 17, 1875.

167. Transportation.—Many of the first gold-hunters, in their eagerness to reach the mines "hit the trail" on foot. These pedestrians formed what was jokingly called the "Foot and Walker's Transportation Line." As early as the spring of 1863, a saddle-train was in operation between the heads of navigation on the Columbia River and the Boise Basin mines. This unique agency for carrying passengers

consisted usually of about twenty horses or mules. Sixteen of the animals were outfitted with riding-saddles and were used for passenger transportation; while the other four animals carried baggage and provisions.

. During the following spring (1864) wagon-roads were



THE STAGE-COACH.

built between Umatilla and Wallula and the Boise Basin. Stage-lines now took the place of the saddle-train as the chief instrument of passenger traffic. The stage-coaches were usually drawn by from four to six horses, and carried passengers, express, "fast" freight, mail, and light baggage. Until the arrival of the railroads, staging was a most romantic, as well as important, phase of the transportation industry. John Hailey was the most prominent figure associated with the staging business in Idaho.

The first supplies to the mining-camps were transported

by pack-trains. Heavy loads of merchandise were placed upon the backs of horses or mules and "packed" to the mines. This method of delivering freight was, of course, slow and expensive. The work was heavy and only men of



From "Vigilante Days and Ways," by N. P. Langford. A. C. McClurg & Co., publishers. Used by permission.

A PACK-TRAIN: CINCHING.

brawn and endurance were equal to the task of swinging those heavy packs upon the animal's back. The ability to fasten a load of goods securely upon a pack-animal involved a mastery of the famous diamond-shaped "cinch knot,"

and was considered a skilful accomplishment.

After the opening of "toll" roads, the pack-animal was replaced by the freight-wagon. These heavily laden, slow-moving vehicles hauled great quantities of the "wares of civilization" to the early mining communities and greatly reduced freight charges. The freight-wagon was usually hauled by several teams of horses, oxen, or mules. The rough, weather-beaten men who drove these animals became artists at "cracking" their long whips. The "freighters" who drove the mule wagons were usually known as "mule-skinners," while the ox-team drivers were given the inelegant but expressive title of "bull-whackers."

168. Self-Government: The Mining-Camp.—Following a stampede, a group of miners often found themselves in some far-away gulch without government, laws, courts, or officers. In order to protect their mining-claims, and preserve order, they found it necessary to unite themselves

into a simple, democratic organization known as the mining-camp. After adopting a body of rules and regulations for the guidance of the camp, the miners usually elected a judge, a recorder, and a sheriff. Disputes arising over mining-claims and criminal cases were sometimes attended to by the judge, and again by the miners' meeting, which was generally held on Sunday. The miners' meeting was a genuine little democracy and closely resembled the famous New England town meeting. While important powers were often delegated to the judge and other officials, the miners' meeting was always the final source of power.

The mining-camp was a singularly interesting political institution, and will stand as an abiding memorial to the ability of those early miners to rear an orderly structure of self-government in a region beyond the pale of law and buried in the depths of mountain solitudes.

169. The Struggle for Order: The Vigilantes.—Our gold-fields had scarcely become known to the world before bands of desperadoes who had made crime a profession in California and Nevada, came flocking to the newest Idaho camps. Their chief business was robbing stages, stealing horses and cattle, and murdering miners. So well organized were these roughs that if a judge, jury, or miners' meeting attempted to punish one of their number, other members of the "gang" could be counted upon to wreak a brutal vengeance upon the men who presumed to bring the ruffian to justice. Finally these outlaws became so numerous and powerful in some of the camps that the miners found it necessary to form themselves into Vigilance Committees. The peculiar feature of the Vigilante procedure was that it first tried the criminal in secret, and arrested him afterward. The punishment that followed conviction was swift, sure, and generally terrible. Since there were no jails, these convicted outlaws usually left the camp "at the end of a rope." The mysteriousness and severity of the Vigilante tribunals overawed the most desperate criminals, and they usually began to conduct themselves decently or fled to dis-

tricts where the strange sign of the Vigilantes was not in evidence. As soon as local and Territorial laws became effective, the career of these "popular tribunals" was, of course, at an end.

CHAPTER XI

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

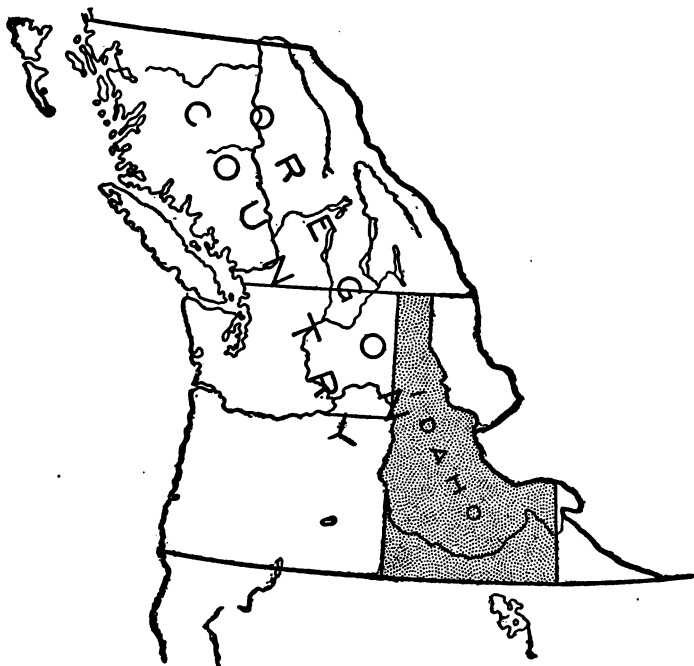
170. Idaho Has Witnessed Frequent Boundary-Line Alterations.—A description of Idaho's shifting boundary-lines forms an interesting but somewhat complicated story. During the twenty years that lay between 1848 and 1868, not less than five different territorial limits were established for the region which embraced our future State. Idaho assumed her present peculiar triangular shape in 1868, although since that date numerous efforts have been made to rearrange her boundary-lines.

171. Idaho a Part of the Oregon Country.—From the beginning of the last century until about 1820, Idaho was included in that vague region known as the "Columbia River country." During most of the next quarter of a century, or until 1846, its usual designation was "The Oregon Country." This consisted of what may briefly, but, of course, rather roughly, be described as the present States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, western Montana, western Wyoming, and a large portion of the present British Columbia.

172. Idaho Part of Oregon Territory (1848-1852).—In 1846 the modern British Columbia region was cut away from the "Oregon Country" in accordance with the terms of the treaty with England, which fixed our northern boundary at the forty-ninth parallel. In 1848 Oregon Territory was established by Congress. The magnificent area comprised within this "Old Oregon" will be appreciated when we consider that its limits stretched eastward to the crest of the Rocky Mountains in Wyoming and Montana.

173. Idaho in Oregon and Washington Territories.—The year 1853 witnessed another territorial readjustment. In that year Oregon Territory was divided into two almost

equal parts, the northern part forming Washington Territory. That section of Idaho lying south of the forty-sixth parallel and the Columbia River, or the northern boundary-



IDAHO AS PART OF THE OREGON COUNTRY FROM ABOUT 1820 TO 1848.

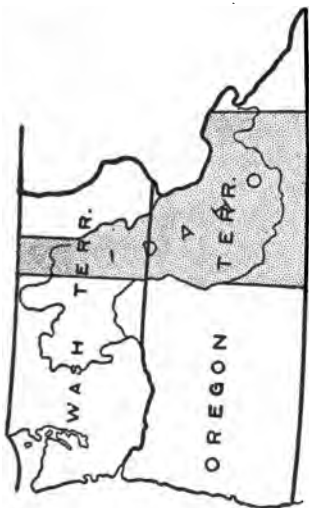
By treaty of 1846, the parallel of 49° was continued from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean and marked the northern boundary of the United States.

line of the future State of Oregon, continued under the jurisdiction of Oregon Territory, while the area north of this line became Washington Territory.

174. **Idaho in Washington Territory (1859-1863).**— Oregon was admitted to Statehood in 1859, when her area was reduced to its present size. Washington Territory now assumed a position of "geographical grandeur," her control, which was, of course, largely nominal, extending over



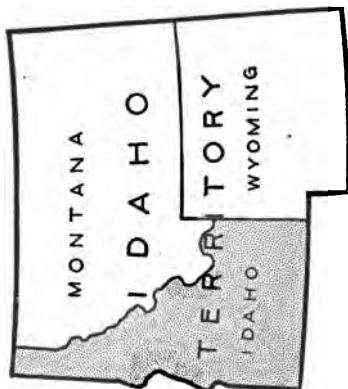
Idaho as part of Oregon Territory, 1848 to 1853.



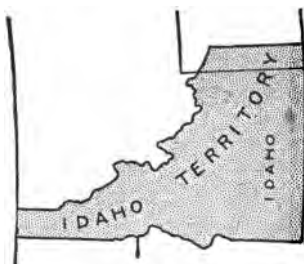
Idaho as part of Oregon and Washington Territories, 1853 to 1859.



Idaho as part of Washington Territory, 1859 to 1863.



Idaho Territory from March, 1863, to May, 1864.



Idaho from 1864 to 1868. No changes of boundary since.

IDAHO AS PART OF THE OREGON COUNTRY FROM 1848 TO 1868.

all of the "Old Oregon" of 1848, except the region covered by the present State of Oregon.

175. Gold Discoveries Cause Organization of Idaho Territory.—The establishment of Idaho Territory, in 1863, was the direct result of the spectacular gold discoveries in the Clearwater, Salmon, Boise Basin, Owyhee, Bannock, and Virginia City districts, then in eastern Washington Territory, but now in Idaho and Montana. Olympia, the far-off capital of Washington Territory, isolated as it was from these new communities by towering mountain ranges and semihostile Indian tribes, could not hope to provide these young settlements with the protection of law and government. It was to remedy this condition that Idaho Territory was cut away from Washington Territory and organized in 1863.

176. The Organic Act.—The fundamental law that governs a Territory is called the Organic Act. It is enacted by Congress and serves as a constitution or basic law for the Territory. Idaho's Organic Act is a well-written instrument and consists of seventeen short sections. It was approved by President Lincoln on March 3, 1863. In harmony with its provisions, the President, with the advice of the Senate, was to appoint a governor, a secretary, three supreme court justices, an attorney, and a marshal. The Organic Act also created a Territorial Legislature which was to consist of a Council of seven members and House of Representatives of thirteen members. The important duty, however, of electing a Territorial delegate to the national House of Representatives was to devolve upon the people of the Territory. The members of the legislature were to be chosen by popular vote.

177. Idaho Territory Created: A Large Domain.—The new Territory created by the Organic Act of March 3, 1863, was a princely domain covering over 325,000 square miles. It was a huge rectangle and had been carved out of Washington, Dakota, and Nebraska Territories. When one realizes that it encompassed the area now approximately

covered by Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming, any one of which is a large State, some idea of its magnitude can be gained. It overspread large portions of "Old Oregon" and Louisiana Territory and exceeded in area the present State of Texas by over 60,000 square miles.

178. The Meaning of the Name Idaho.—The name Idaho is a contraction of the Shoshoni word "Ee-dah-how" which, freely translated, means "Gem of the Mountains." The syllable "Ee" means "coming down"; the syllable "dah" signifies either "sun" or "mountain," both of which objects are eternal to the Indian mind. The syllable "how" denotes strong or sudden feeling and has the significance of the exclamation-mark in English. Hence, a literal translation of "Ee-dah-how" is "Behold, the sun coming down the mountain."

When "Ee-dah-how" was exclaimed in the Indian camp it meant a summons to arise and begin the labors of the day. The nearest English equivalent is the expression, "It is sunup," especially when that exclamation is uttered for the purpose of arousing the family to assume the labors of the day. It was in this sense proclaimed at early dawn in the Shoshoni camp.

The figurative or poetic translation of the phrase is "The Gem of the Mountains." From his teepee, through the clear, exhilarating morning air, the Shoshoni Indian beheld a lustrous rim of light shining from the mountain top. This radiant mountain crown or diadem was likened to a gem glittering from a snowy peak. In this way "Ee-dah-how" came to have attributed to it the popular and beautiful signification, "Mountain Gem" or "Gem of the Mountains." So it is the poetic, rather than the literal, translation of "Ee-dah-how" that has enshrined itself in the affections of Idahoans and, despite the findings of etymologists, will endure.

179. Earliest Application of the Name Idaho.—The name "Idaho" was first applied to a locality in 1859 when Idaho Springs, Colorado's first permanent settlement, was

founded. It was the Comanche Indians, a tribe of the same family and who spoke almost the same language as did our Idaho Shoshoni, who introduced the word "Ee-dah-how" to the "Fifty-Niners" of Colorado. In the fall of 1860, the name "Idaho" was given to a steamboat launched at Victoria, British Columbia, by one of the owners whose former home had been at Idaho Springs, Colorado. In the same year a Columbia River boat was named "Idaho." It was so christened by Colonel J. S. Ruckel, a stockholder in the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, who had heard frequent mention of this name through a Colorado friend. In 1862 the Washington Legislature bestowed the name "Idaho" upon a county which later came to be the largest one in our Territory and State. When the bill creating Idaho Territory was before Congress, United States Senator Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, who later became Vice-President, insisted on the name "Idaho" in preference to all others. Senator Wilson's position was warmly indorsed by Senator B. F. Harding of Oregon, who said: "'Idaho,' in English, signifies 'Gem of the Mountains,'" thereby giving wide publicity to this poetic interpretation of the Shoshoni phrase. To Joaquin Miller, an express rider in north Idaho in the early mining days, doubtless belongs the honor of having been the first person to write the exclamation, "Ee-dah-how" in its present form, I-d-a-h-o.

180. Our First Territorial Governor.—To William H. Wallace, a lawyer of Pierce County, Washington Territory, belongs the dual honor of having been Idaho's first Territorial governor and first congressional delegate. From 1861 to 1863 he served as delegate to Congress from Washington Territory, and had just completed his term as such when he received his commission as Territorial governor of Idaho.

Governor Wallace, after a long 7,000-mile journey from Washington, D. C., by way of the Isthmus of Panama, reached Lewiston early in July, 1863. On July 23, he appointed John M. Bacon, Territorial auditor. On September 22 (1863) he issued a call for the first general election, which

was held on the following October 31. At this election the twenty members of the first Territorial Legislature and a delegate to Congress were chosen. Wallace himself became the Republican candidate for congressional delegate, and, after a lively contest, was declared elected over the Democratic nominee, John M. Cannady, of Idaho City.

Governor Wallace was an uncle of Lew Wallace, the well-known general and author of "Ben Hur." He was an intimate personal friend of President Lincoln, who had planned to reappoint him governor of Idaho Territory. On Monday, April 10, 1865, President Lincoln invited Delegate and Mrs. Wallace to attend the Ford Theatre with him on the following Friday evening, the fateful evening destined to mark the tragic event of Lincoln's assassination. Governor Wallace was one of the pall-bearers at the funeral of the martyred President. The grave of our first Territorial governor may be seen to-day in the old pioneer cemetery, near Steilacoom, Washington, where he died in 1879, at the age of sixty-eight years.



WILLIAM H. WALLACE,
Idaho's first Territorial governor.

181. The First Inaugural Ceremonies.—It fell to the lot of William B. Daniels, of Yamhill County, Oregon, to deliver Idaho's first inaugural address on December 9, 1863. President Lincoln had appointed Daniels Territorial secretary. Upon Delegate-Elect Wallace's resignation as governor, Secretary Daniels became acting governor in accordance with the provisions of the Organic Act. Prior to coming to Idaho, Daniels had been actively identified with the Republican party in Oregon. The inaugural ceremonies were held at two o'clock in the afternoon of December 9, 1863, in the hall of the House of Representatives at Lewiston. A

joint committee, composed of William C. Rheem and Doctor Ephraim Smith of the Council, and C. P. Bodfish and Alonzo Leland of the House of Representatives were elected to wait upon the governor and escort him to the Hall of Representatives. That none of the formalities of this solemn occasion was overlooked is vouched for by these words from the official records: "The approach of his Excellency, the governor, was announced at the door; whereupon a passage was cleared by the sergeant-at-arms, and the governor of the Territory, escorted by the committee, came into the Hall of Representatives."

182. Idaho's First Inaugural Address.—The inaugural address of Acting Governor Daniels is one of our best written state papers. It shows not only an insight into the problems confronting the young Territory, but it reveals a grasp of the burning national issues of that day. This patriotic excerpt illustrates Daniels's eloquent style: "Shall Idaho, the largest of the Territories, take her stand in sympathy with a cause [slavery] so vile, and cloud the morning of her existence with the darkness of treason? No, let her, as her name indicates, sit among the mountains, a gem of the brightest lustre, radiant with unconditional loyalty, attracting by her glorious light the gaze and admiration of mankind."

183. Idaho's First Territorial Legislature.—The twenty men who composed Idaho's first Legislative Assembly enacted laws for the immense area now approximately occupied by the States of Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho. These pioneer legislators convened at the temporary capital situated at the little frontier town of Lewiston, then less than three years old.

The first legislative session, which occupied sixty busy days, lasted from December 7, 1863, until February 4, 1864. Despite the fact that those first lawmakers of Idaho were without codes, precedents or previous session laws they succeeded in enacting a body of useful, if not momentous, laws, of which a future generation may be proud.

184. Idaho's First Territorial Supreme Court.—On March 10, 1863, President Lincoln appointed Sidney Edgerton chief justice and Samuel C. Parks and Alleck C. Smith associate justices, of Idaho's first supreme court. Judge Smith was assigned to the first district, comprising the Territorial capital, then at Lewiston; Judge Parks was given the populous Boise Basin district; Judge Edgerton, although chief justice, was awarded the third district, which embraced the wild region lying east of the Rocky Mountains.

Chief Justice Edgerton became the first governor of Montana Territory, upon the creation of that commonwealth in 1864.

Judge Parks was the presiding judge in the famous Magruder trial held at Lewiston in January, 1864, which was the first case tried in the Idaho courts. He also administered the oath of office to Idaho's first legislature and assisted that body in preparing its first code of laws.



ALLECK C. SMITH,
First Territorial supreme court
associate justice.



SIDNEY EDGERTON,
First Territorial supreme court chief
justice.

185. The Removal of the Capital.—Soon after his arrival in Idaho, in the summer of 1863, Governor Wallace designated Lewiston as the temporary capital of the new Territory. It was here that the first and second sessions of our Territorial Legislature were held. On December 7, 1864, however, by virtue of an enactment by the second Territorial Legislature, the capital was



SAMUEL C. PARKS,
First Territorial supreme court
associate justice.

removed from Lewiston to Boise City, a village which had been founded in July of the previous year.

The removal of the seat of government from northern to southern Idaho brought about a series of agitations for the annexation of the "Panhandle" to the adjacent Territory of Washington and, at times, to Montana. With the establishment, however, of better communication between the north and south, and such unifying agencies as our State University at

Moscow, a community of interest was later created which has practically obliterated the feeling of sectional unfriendliness which was originally engendered by the Capital Removal Act of 1864.

186. Montana and Wyoming Cut Away from Idaho Territory.—On May 22, 1864, Montana Territory was cut away from Idaho Territory. At the same time nearly all of the region now comprised within the present State of Wyoming was also taken away from Idaho Territory and reattached to Dakota Territory.



**THE FIRST TERRITORIAL CAPITOL BUILDING,
LEWISTON.**



Lewiston in 1872.



Boise in 1864.

TWO HISTORIC CITIES OF IDAHO.

From 1864 to 1868 the strip of territory now occupying the extreme western portion of Wyoming and the southern half of the Yellow Stone National Park belonged to Idaho. During this same interval, the extreme southwestern corner of the present Wyoming was temporarily joined to Utah Territory. When Wyoming became a Territory, in 1868, Idaho assumed the peculiar triangular shape with which we are familiar at the present time.

CHAPTER XII

THE INDIAN WARS

187. General Conditions.—Idaho, like other States, had her era of Indian wars. During the emigration and early mining periods there were numerous murderous and thieving raids perpetrated by lawless bands of roving Indians. During the decade between 1870 and 1880, the Territory experienced the excitement of three Indian wars. While it is true that many outrages committed by these outlaw bands were often prompted by no other motive than the desire to commit crime, yet some of those hostile outbreaks were the red man's expression of bitter resentment over the enforced surrender of what he considered his God-given inheritance of stream, lake, camas-meadow, and hunting-ground.

188. War with the Northern Indians.—It had been the boast of the Cœur d'Alenes and the Spokanes that they had never shed the blood of a white man. In the early spring of 1858, however, because of white men passing through the country, there was some restlessness among the northern tribes. Colonel E. J. Steptoe, who was in command at Fort Walla Walla, Washington, set out with a command of 159 men to examine into the affairs in the neighborhood of the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Fort Colville and to investigate the murder of two miners by a party of Palouse Indians. This was a feeble band of Indians and Steptoe considered his command large enough to overawe them. However, after crossing the Snake River, he found himself facing a force of fully 1,200 savages, hideous in their war-paint. They were from the Cœur d'Alene, Palouse, Spokane, and Yakima tribes. He saw that it would be impossible to go on in the face of this hostile force

and started to withdraw, but the Indians opened fire on the rear-guard, and the fight began and continued through the day. A series of charges and counter-charges was kept up with loss to both sides. Darkness found Steptoe's men exhausted, with their ammunition almost gone and the number of wounded increasing. A consultation of the officers was held and they decided to retreat during the night, if possible, as another day's fighting would undoubtedly result in the destruction of the entire force. Accordingly they left their supplies and two howitzers and stole away during the night. They rode until ten the next morning, when they came to the Snake River. Some friendly Nez Percés helped them to cross.

The attack caused great excitement throughout the West because war by these tribes, which had always been peaceable, seemed to indicate a general Indian uprising.

189. Battle of Four Lakes.—Active preparations were begun to put a large force in the field to punish the Indians. Colonel George Wright was sent to take charge of the expedition. He left Fort Walla Walla in August, 1858, crossed the Snake River, and after a march of nearly 100 miles over a forbidding country, during which they were twice attacked, came upon a large body of Indians who were awaiting his attack. The hostile Cœur d'Alenes, Spokanes, and Palouses, were stationed on a high hill and in an adjoining wood near Four Lakes, about 16 miles southwest of the present city of Spokane. The troops drove them from these positions out into the open plain where the cavalry put them to rout. Seventeen of the Indians were killed and many wounded, but the troops suffered no loss. The Indians fled and Colonel Wright continued the pursuit until he arrived at the Cœur d'Alene Mission in September. During this march, in order to prevent further depredations on the part of the Spokanes, he rounded up all of their horses, drove them out on the plains about 20 miles east from where Spokane now stands and slaughtered the entire herd to the number of 800. Until

very recently a large mound of whitened bones marked this spot. The Spokanes were helpless without their horses and were compelled to surrender.

190. Colonel Wright at Cœur d'Alene Mission.—Colonel Wright assembled some 400 of the Cœur d'Alenes at their mission on the Cœur d'Alene River and imposed his own terms, which were that they should give up the men who began the attack on Steptoe, restore all property taken from the whites, permit white men to go through their country unharmed, and give a chief and four men, with their families, as hostages. The Indians stood in such great fear of Wright that they accepted the terms without a murmur.

Colonel Wright next moved toward the Palouse country on the southwest. He imposed the same terms on the Palouses and hanged several of their number who were proved guilty of the murder of some miners. In addition he warned them that if they made it necessary for him to come into their country again he would annihilate them.

191. Wright a Successful Indian-Fighter.—Colonel Wright returned to Fort Walla Walla after a most successful Indian campaign. Without the loss of a man he had defeated the Indians, who sustained heavy losses, confiscated their horses and cattle, executed eleven murderers, captured large stores of supplies, and made the savages restore those they had taken from Steptoe.

The Indians were so completely cowed that the government took this opportunity to throw the country open for settlement and remove the Indians to reservations.

192. Battle of Battle Creek.—The first permanent settlement in Idaho was made at Franklin, Franklin County, by a small band of pioneers who emigrated from Utah in the spring of 1860. "It is cheaper to feed the Indians than to fight them," was an oft-repeated axiom of Brigham Young, and it was only by adhering to this policy that the little colony could exist and grow. The settlers maintained a food-bin for the Bannack Indians to draw upon, to which

they all contributed, as these savages so far outnumbered them that they could demand what they wanted with impunity. In addition they stole cattle and chickens from the pioneers and became so exacting and insolent that many were compelled to leave their outlying cabins and seek shelter in the fort at Franklin.

Large bands of Bannacks had collected near the mouth of Battle Creek about 12 miles northwest of Franklin, and in late December, 1862, several of their number attacked a company of miners who were coming down from Leesburg, a mining-camp on the Salmon River. They shot one man and wounded several. The survivors hid in the brush and went to Richmond, Utah, under cover of night to report the attack. The authorities sent out some men to get the dead body and the horses. This they succeeded in doing, although they were also attacked by the Indians.

A message was sent to Salt Lake for troops and Colonel P. E. Connor with 200 men responded. It was none too soon, for only the day before the soldiers arrived in Franklin, the Indians had visited the town, secured 24 bushels of flour, and threatened the whites with their tomahawks while they performed a war-dance around the bishop's home.

When Connor and his men reached the Indian camp they found it well fortified and almost inaccessible, being in a deep ravine, with rifle-pits under a steep bank.

After three unsuccessful charges, when 14 men were killed and many wounded, Connor divided his men into three parties. One division went around to come up the creek, another came down the creek from the north and he, himself, led the attack from the front. The savages were surprised and nearly 300 were killed in a few hours. The battle of Battle Creek, or Bear River, as it sometimes is called (January 29, 1863) shattered the power of the Bannack tribe, and put an end to Indian depredations in that region.

193. The Nez Perce War.—The Nez Perce Indians had always been friendly toward the whites. The land they

claimed was between the Bitter Root and the Blue Mountains, with the Salmon River on the south and the North Palouse on the north. It was they who befriended Lewis and Clark and welcomed the missionaries early in the century.

In time the white man began to settle on the Indians'



NEZ PERCE WAR SCENE—WHITEBIRD BATTLE-GROUND.

land. He fenced in the water and cultivated the valleys, so that it was with difficulty that the Indians could find forage for their ponies. The Indian chief called "Old Joseph" by the whites, to distinguish him from his son, appealed to the Indian superintendent to have the intruders removed. As there were no steam-cars in those days, and the superintendent had thousands of miles to look after, some time elapsed before he arrived on the Wallowa River where "Old Joseph" and his tribe had their home. Meanwhile more white settlers had arrived.

Thus matters went on for several years, but the settlers did not move. Instead, others moved in and the cattlemen

began to herd their stock in the Wallowa Valley, and the Indian ponies starved for want of forage.

By 1855 the situation in the Northwest was alarming. Chief Kamiakan of the Yakima nation, angry at the repeatedly broken promises of the government agents to clear their lands of "squatters," tried to form a confederacy among all



NEZ PERCE WAR SCENE—INDIAN BREASTWORKS ON RIM OF CLEAR-
WATER CANYON.

the Northwest tribes to make war on the whites. It failed principally because the Nez Perces refused to enter it, but the Yakima War alone cost the whites many valuable lives.

194. Treaty of 1855.—In 1855 all the Indian tribes of the Northwest, except those of the extreme Pacific coast, were assembled at Walla Walla by General Isaac I. Stevens to effect a treaty and arrange for the purchase of the Indian lands. "Old Joseph" attended as did also Chief Lawyer of the Kooskia Nez Perces. They signed the treaty consenting to the sale of the Indian lands to the whites, although Lawyer was not directly concerned as his land was not wanted by the settlers.

195. Treaty of 1863.—The Wallowa Valley in north-eastern Oregon was later the bone of contention, and the Wallowa Indians would never entertain the idea of selling any land. Soon after the gold discoveries in the early sixties, white men began to settle in the Wallowa Valley. The government decided to let them remain and induced the Nez Perces to sell their land. A treaty was made in 1863, which took the Wallowa Valley away from Old Joseph. The old chief, however, refused to be bound by this new agreement and declined to give up his lands.

In 1873 President Grant issued an executive order giving back the ceded lands to the Indians, but two years later revoked this order and made the Wallowa reserve a part of the public domain.

196. Death of "Old Joseph."—"Old Joseph" died in 1872 and his son, Joseph, became chief. Before his death the old chief warned his son never to give up the Wallowa nor to accept help of any kind from the government.

197. Immediate Causes of the War.—In 1877 the Indian Bureau at Washington decided to force the Wallowa band of Nez Perces to go on the Lapwai Reservation in Idaho. This order was sent to Agent Monteith at Lapwai and to General Howard at Portland. They called a general solemn council of the non-treaty bands at Lapwai in May, 1877, and told them that they must come on the reservation. This council, which lasted three days, was an exciting one. On the third day Too-hul-hul-suit, the holy chief, or "tu-at," defiantly declared that he would not go on the reservation. For this he was arrested and placed in the guard-house by General Howard. The Indians, already in a disgruntled state of mind, were highly incensed over the arrest of their religious leader. Joseph and Whitebird were successful, for the time, in restraining the Indians from any violent outbreak, and agreed to go on the reservation within thirty days.

198. Battle of Whitebird Canyon.—On June 14, 1877, the final day set for the period in which the Wallowas must

go on the Lapwai Reservation, some Indians from the non-treaty bands began a horrible series of murders and outrages on men, women, and children in the lower Salmon River country. In response to urgent appeals for protection, General Howard sent Captain Perry with two cavalry companies to the scene of the disorders. On the morning of June 17, Captain Perry's force and a small volunteer company from Mt. Idaho entered Whitebird Canyon at whose head the Indians were encamped. Four miles from the entrance of the canyon, Perry's troops heard the war-cry and were attacked by nearly the entire hostile force of over 300 Indian warriors. The hostiles assaulted Perry's men simultaneously from the front and from both sides of the canyon and succeeded in splitting the troops into two detachments—one under Theller and Parnell, and one under Perry. Parnell's little company was forced into a side ravine and nearly wiped out. Lieutenant Theller and 18 brave comrades were caught in the trap and killed. Perry retreated by the main canyon.

After running the gauntlet of a withering fire from the infuriated savages, the two broken detachments finally succeeded in effecting a junction on the mesa near the entrance to the canyon. The last act of Whitebird before he retired with the braves into the canyon was most defiant. Shouting derision at the soldiers, he shook at them a bunch of scalps which were tied to a pole.

The battle of the Whitebird Canyon was the first scene in the picturesque war drama that gripped the attention of the country from June to October, 1877. In this opening encounter the honors of battle went to Joseph's warriors.

199. The Battle of the Clearwater.—On June 22 General Howard took charge of the campaign in person, and in early July had managed to assemble a force of between 500 and 600 troops. After a search for the Indians in the region near the mouth of Salmon River and in the vicinity of Craig Mountain, he finally located Joseph's braves in a wild forest southeast of Kamiah. The two days'

battle which was fought here (July 11-12) was signaled by the fiercest kind of fighting. It was a real test, too, of the strength of the two opposing forces since Joseph's entire band was massed against the united army of General Howard. Joseph had with him at this battle about 300 hostiles, while Howard was able to muster about 100 more effective soldiers. The first day's battle was indecisive. Howard's men suffered, however, from the accurate marksmanship of the Indian sharpshooters whose fire was astonishingly fatal. On the second day, Howard decided to capture the Indian position by a charge. The Indians, who were protected in the rear by the Clearwater and in front by the walls of a mesa which stretched out before them, held their ground with an obstinacy that was surprising. Many of them refused to be dislodged by Howard's storming tactics and died in their rifle-pits. The Indians were overwhelmed by this assault, however, and fled across the Clearwater. So precipitate was the retreat that meat was found cooking in many of the teepees which were left standing. They were soon seen retreating over the distant hills toward Kamiah and the Lo Lo Trail.



GENERAL O. O. HOWARD.
Commanding Department of the East, 1888.

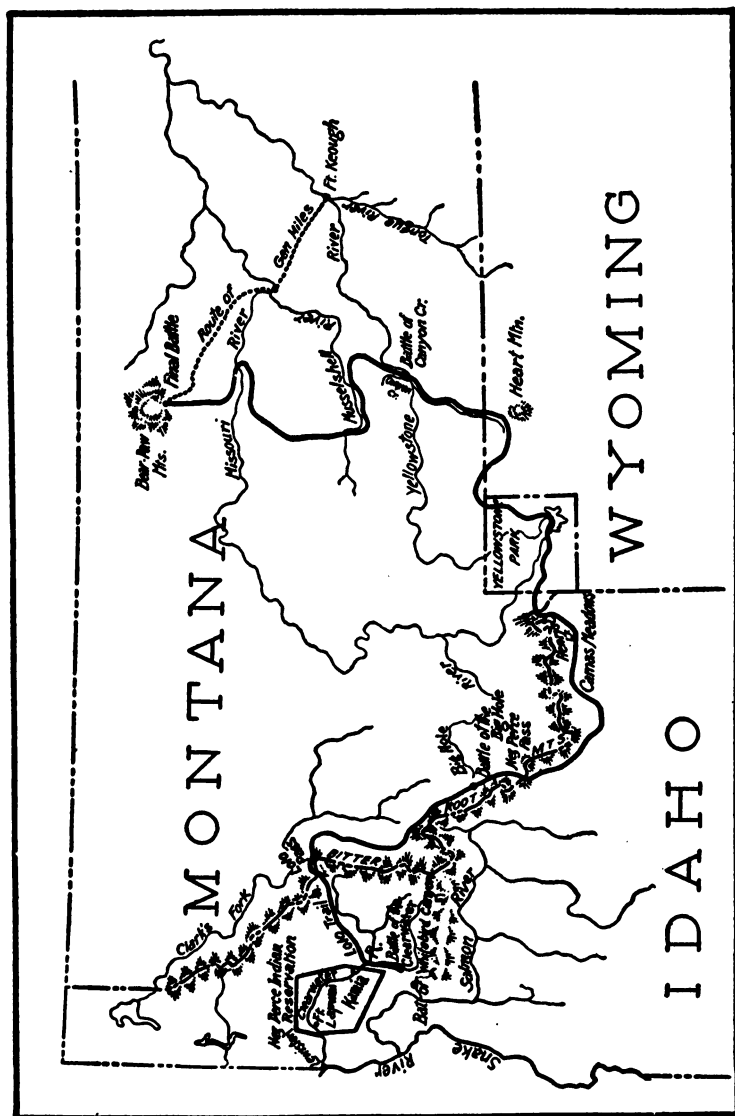
200. Joseph's Retreat over the Lo Lo Trail.—On July 17, Joseph began his sensational retreat over the Lo Lo Trail. Hampered with women, children, old men, as well

as with his camp equipage and stock, he worked his way swiftly over that rugged mountain path. Onward he pushed his little band over high mountains, deep canyons, raging torrents, and through tangled underbrush until he crossed the famous Lo Lo Pass into Montana. Realizing that they had plenty of fresh mounts, the Indians had shown no mercy for their ponies. The wounds of these animals often stained the trail with blood, and their dead bodies were frequently found by their pursuers. On July 28, only eleven days after they had begun their flight from Idaho, the Nez Perces were nearing, without mishap, the Montana end of the Lo Lo Trail.

After the battle of the Clearwater, General Howard halted for a few days in the Kamiah country in order to provide security to the settlers in his rear. On July 27 he began his memorable 1,300 mile pursuit after his elusive antagonist.

Realizing that Joseph had by this time a start of fully 150 miles, General Howard telegraphed General W. T. Sherman, who was then in Montana, to send an intercepting force to capture Joseph.

201. Joseph's Long Flight from the Lo Lo Valley to Bear Paw Mountain.—Joseph passed through the Lo Lo Canyon undisturbed. Turning southward through the beautiful Bitter Root Valley, he made a treaty of forbearance with the white settlers, an act unprecedented in Indian warfare. Surprised by Gibbon's brave but smaller army at Big Hole River, he shook himself loose from his pursuers and passed through the Lemhi Valley, Camas Meadows, and Lake Henry regions in southeastern Idaho. By a night attack at Camas Meadows Joseph succeeded in stampeding and capturing General Howard's mule herd. The Nez Perces then proceeded eastward into Wyoming through the Yellowstone Park attacking and striking terror to the hearts of tourists whom they happened to meet on the way. By making a feint southward through Wyoming, Joseph succeeded in decoying Colonel Sturgis from his blockade of the



MAP SHOWING CHIEF JOSEPH'S RETREAT FROM THE CLEARWATER BATTLE-FIELD TO BEAR PAW MOUNTAIN.

"bottle-neck" pass at Heart Mountain and struck northward through Montana for Canada and freedom. On September 13, at Canyon Creek, Sturgis failed again to stop Joseph, who now seemed to have a clear field northward. On September 17, Colonel Nelson A. Miles, who was stationed near the mouth of Tongue River in eastern Montana, received an order from General Howard to intercept the Indians. On the following day he began the march which resulted in the capture of Chief Joseph at Bear Paw Mountain on October 4, 1877.

202. Chief Joseph's Surrender.—Joseph's surrender was dramatic. He rode from his camp accompanied by a little group of warriors, who walked by his side. His hands were clasped on the pommel of his saddle; his rifle lay across his knees, and his head was bowed down.

He rode slowly up the hill to where General Howard and Colonel Miles were waiting. With graceful dignity he swung himself from his saddle and offered his rifle to General Howard. The latter magnanimously motioned him to Colonel Miles who received the token of submission.

203. Joseph's Speech at the Surrender.—Joseph's little speech at the surrender is a masterpiece of pathetic and picturesque oratory. Said he: "Tell General Howard I know his heart. What he told me before—I have it in my heart. I am tired of fighting. Our chiefs are killed. Looking-Glass is dead. Too-hul-hul-suit is dead. The old men are all dead. It is the young men, now, who say 'yes' or 'no' [that is, vote in council]. He who led on the young men [Joseph's brother, Ollicut] is dead. It is cold, and we have no blankets. The little children are freezing to death. My people—some of them—have run away to the hills, and have no blankets, no food. No one knows where they are—perhaps freezing to death. I want to have time to look for my children, and to see how many of them I can find; maybe I shall find them among the dead. Hear me, my chiefs; my heart is sick and sad. From where the sun *now* stands, I will fight no more forever!"



NEZ PERCE WAR SCENE—MANUEL'S RANCH.
Here occurred one of the earliest atrocities of the Nez Perce War.

204. Chief Joseph's Genius.—Chief Joseph's military genius won the respect and admiration of his opponents, for whom he was too clever. General Howard says that few commanders with good troops could have recovered from such a fearful surprise as Joseph did when he was attacked unexpectedly by Gibbon in Montana. After the battle he rallied the Indians, recaptured his large herd of ponies, and retreated in good order before Howard's men could come up to aid Gibbon.

At Camas Meadows, Idaho, he surprised Howard's camp by a night march, captured over a hundred pack-animals, and made a successful escape.

He had a natural genius that, under favorable circumstances, would undoubtedly have enrolled him among the great military leaders of the world.

205. Last Days of Chief Joseph.—When Joseph surrendered Colonel Miles promised him that he and his warriors would be returned to the reservation at Lapwai, but at the request of Carl Schurz, secretary of the interior, the War Department ordered the Indians to Fort Leavenworth and from there to Indian Territory. Secretary Schurz feared further hostilities if the Indians were returned to the scene of their depredations. The climate did not agree with the Nez Perces and they longed for their old home in the Northwest. After several times petitioning the government, Joseph and the poor remnant of his band were transferred to the Colville Reservation near Spokane, Washington, where he lived quietly for twenty-five years.

In 1897 he visited Washington, D. C., and went on to New York as the guest of "Buffalo Bill." Here he took part in the Grant celebration and again met Colonel Miles, now a general, who had always had a great liking for Joseph, whom he called the "Napoleon of the Indians." Joseph again visited Washington on Indian matters in 1903 and was entertained by President Roosevelt at the White House and at General Miles's home.

He visited the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904,

where he was one of the greatest attractions at the Indian Congress. He returned to the Fort Colville Reservation in July and on the following September 21 passed peacefully away while sitting before his camp-fire.

At Nespelim, Washington, in 1905, a monument of white marble was erected by the Washington State Historical Society to perpetuate the memory of Chief Joseph, the only Indian who, when in personal charge of his warriors, observed the laws of civilized warfare and respected the wounded, the women, and the children.

206. The Bannack War of 1878.—After the Bannacks were assigned by the government to the Fort Hall Reservation, they still kept up their old habits of wandering over the country. They used the reservation as a sort of meeting-place where they drew their annuities and ate government rations, but they felt most at home when roaming along the Snake River or among the settlements in the Boise Valley.

Every summer they went in hundreds to Camas Prairie where they erected their tents and remained for several weeks, the men hunting and the women digging the camas-root which they ground into meal. This root was an important article of food to the mountain tribes and the Bannacks became greatly incensed when the cattle and swine destroyed the camas. Camas Prairie was theirs, the Indians said, as they had never ceded it to the government, and the whites must leave.

The Indians were still excited over the Nez Perce War, and this, added to their growing dissatisfaction at the invasion of their lands, put them into such an ugly humor that they were ready to take the war-path.

207. Buffalo Horn.—The Bannacks chose Buffalo Horn as their leader. This clever young brave had succeeded Pocatello as chief of the Bannacks and had grown up in the vicinity of Portneuf Canyon. He had served as scout under General Howard in the Nez Perce War in the Yellowstone Park region, and had rendered notable assistance to Chief

Joseph's pursuers at the battle of Canyon Creek in Montana. He had also had scouting experience under General Miles and General Custer in their Montana wars. But while still in the service of General Howard, he had betrayed at times an ugly disposition and had, on more than one occasion, evinced a desire to take the war-path. His native shrewdness, coupled with his valuable military experience, would have made him a formidable leader, had he not been killed in the early stages of the war.

208. Defeat of the Bannacks.—When word came to the Indians that Colonel Bernard with his cavalry was hurrying from Fort Boise toward Camas Prairie, many of them decided that their affairs at the reservation needed their attention and hurried back there, but Buffalo Horn with a small band of warriors chose war and started westward across the Snake River, killing settlers and destroying their property. They were met near South Mountain, a mining-camp, a few miles south of Silver City, in Owyhee County, by a company of volunteers. While the whites were unable to win a decisive battle, they did succeed in killing Buffalo Horn. This made a great difference in the situation, as the Indians had no leader to fill his place. They pressed on into Oregon, hoping to form a formidable alliance with the Pahutes, Umatillas, Yakimas, and other Columbia River tribes. General Howard, of the regular army, and several volunteer companies, however, promptly took the field against the Indians, and before the summer of 1878 was over succeeded in defeating and completely disorganizing them. Although this war was of brief duration, the loss of property was heavy and many a peaceful settler met a horrible death at the hands of the bloodthirsty redskins.

209. The Sheepeaters' War.—The Sheepeaters, or Tukuarikas, hid along the Salmon River Mountains and, choosing their time, raided the remote settlements and murdered many settlers in the spring of 1879. They numbered only about 100 warriors but became a serious menace. Many a prospector lost his life by being surprised, early in the morn-

ing, by a band of these renegades. They burned property, stole horses and cattle, and escaped into the mountains where they felt safe from pursuit.

210. Plan of Attack.—Acting under orders from General Howard at Vancouver, three different commands headed by Captain Bernard and Lieutenants Catley and Farrow respectively, slowly and cautiously forced their way through the wild Salmon River country like hunters in search of game. And never had hunter more wily game. Bernard said: "They go from point to point much faster than we can, even if we knew where to go."

The Indians surprised Catley's command, defeated them, and captured their pack-train and supplies, so that they were forced to give up their part of the campaign. More troops were sent out, but it was Lieutenant Farrow who flanked the Indian position and forced the entire band of about 60 to surrender.¹ After sixty-two days of marching over the snow-covered mountains and plains, he turned them over to General Howard at Vancouver. This was the last of the Indian wars in Idaho.

¹ Lieutenant Farrow defeated the Tukuarikas on Loon Creek, near its junction with the middle fork of the Salmon River, on August 20, 1879. He forced these Indians to surrender in the Seven Devils region on the following September 1.

CHAPTER XIII

THE CATTLE DAYS

211. How the Cattle Came to the Northwest.—At one time countless buffalo roamed over the Western prairies. We are told of a single herd of these animals which covered an area 70 by 30 miles. Buffalo flesh and skin furnished the Indians with food, clothing, and other necessities of life. In the course of time, however, the buffalo which were being wantonly slaughtered by the white men were almost exterminated, and it having been learned that the grasses and pure water of the north would fatten cattle better than the southern range and better cattle-markets were to be found in the north, great herds of cattle were driven by the cowboys from Mexico and southern Texas northward. Texas cattle reached Illinois as early as 1857, and in 1867 and 1868 were making their way into Utah, Nevada, Wyoming, Idaho, and the neighboring territory.

212. The Open Range.—These great herds of cattle were at first driven over the country without hindrance except for the opposition of hostile Indians which the cowboys frequently had to meet and overcome. There were no fences, no settlements to any extent, and no laws to interfere with their freedom of movement. The whole interior portion of our country was a free and open range. But conditions have greatly changed for the cattlemen. The days of "free grass," as the open range was called, are rapidly passing. Farmers in increasing numbers have taken up and fenced their ranches, irrigation projects are opening up for cultivating great stretches of new land, and the Federal and State authorities are regulating the use and leasing of the public domain. Moreover, in more recent years the



HEREFORD CATTLE FIND IDEAL SUMMER GRAZING IN OUR NATIONAL FORESTS.

cattlemen have been forced to compete with the sheepmen for the use of the grazing-lands.

213. The Cowboy.—The cowboy of the early cattle days will soon have passed entirely from view, but we should not forget the debt we owe to this fearless athlete of the West. He may still be seen in a number of the Western States and may be recognized by his broad-brimmed felt hat, his red bandanna, his "chaps" and spurs and high-heeled boots. He has always been dependent upon his horse, whose superior strength and speed have made the cowboy the master of his herds. In the South, his horse was often called a "bronco" from the Spanish word meaning "wild." On the ranges of Idaho, it was frequently called a "cayuse." In former days, it was as wild as the cattle and had no other food or shelter than that afforded by nature. The cowboy was accustomed to hardships and his life on the open plains was wild and free.

214. The Round-up.—The cattle on the ranges were scattered over large tracts of open land and those belonging to a number of different owners would naturally be mingled together. There were two occasions in the year when the owners of cattle in a particular section checked up and claimed what belonged to them. One of these was known as the calf round-up, which took place in the spring, generally about the middle of May. At this time, all the cattle of the section were driven together by cowboys who represented all the owners of cattle on the range. Then the cows, with their calves, were separated or "cut out" from the rest of the herd and the calves were roped and branded with the same brand as their mothers. Any calf which was not following its mother was called a maverick, but generally a maverick was a yearling which had been overlooked and not branded at the previous spring round-up. The owner of the mavericks could not be known and different customs prevailed as to the disposition of them. Sometimes they were sold at auction and the proceeds were divided among all the cattlemen of the district. Dishonest men would

put their own brands on mavericks which they found. In the calf round-up, an account was kept of all the calves and the way in which they were branded, so that the different cattlemen were able to tell what their increase had been. Later in the season, in July or August, there was another round-up, when the cattle were again gathered together for the purpose of selecting the fatted and matured animals for shipment to the markets.

215. Branding the Cattle.—In the beginning of the cattle industry in the South, the stockmen found it necessary to have some special mark to put upon their cattle in order that they might always know their own animals. The result was that they adopted the method of branding with a hot iron, which burned into the hide of the animals the brand or mark of the owner. Some of the simplest brands were the square, the circle, the bar, and the parallel lines, but at the present time there are hundreds of different kinds. Another way in which cattle were marked was by cutting or slitting the ear of the calves in some particular manner. These methods were effective in distinguishing the cattle of one owner from those of another, but it has always been possible for dishonest persons and cattle thieves to change or disfigure the brands. Of course this could be more easily done with some brands than with others. For instance, without difficulty an F could be changed to an E, or a U to an O. In all Western States, the stealing of cattle or the altering of brands has been considered a serious crime, and laws have been passed requiring the owners of brands to register them with certain public officers in order that it may be known who the owners are, and to protect them more fully.

216. The Idaho Branding Laws.—The Idaho laws provide that every stock-grower in the State must use one and only one brand for his cattle, and one and only one brand for his horses and mules, and that the brand must be put in a conspicuous place on the animal. Stock-growers are also required to use one and only one brand for sheep,

although they may also have an ear-mark or an ear-tag, or both, in addition to the brand on their sheep. A stock-grower desiring to use any brand, ear-mark or ear-tag on stock must make and sign a certificate setting forth a facsimile or description of the same and have this certificate recorded by the State veterinarian. The person thus having a brand, ear-mark, or ear-tag recorded, becomes the legal owner of it, and in all lawsuits where the title or right to possession of stock is involved, the presumption is that an animal belongs to the person who owns the brand, ear-mark, or ear-tag found on it, provided the same has been duly recorded.

217. Conditions in Idaho.—The cattlemen found the conditions in Idaho decidedly favorable for their industry. The climate, water-supply, and grass were of such a character that the cattle business became a thriving one and a great source of wealth to the cattle-owners and the State. In the sections of Idaho where there are open plains the grasses grow in abundance from early in the spring until the dry and hot months of summer. Then the cattle move to the higher hillsides where the more frequent rain and springs cause a larger amount of pasture. As we have seen, cattle began to come into the State before 1870, and the business increased until it might be said to have reached its height between the years 1880 and 1888. Since that time, although the cattle business has not held the prominent place that it formerly held, it has nevertheless remained one of the most important industries of the State.

The counties most prominently identified with the cattle industry are Idaho, Valley, Owyhee, Cassia, Bannock, Camas, Blaine, Butte, Custer, and Lemhi. At this time the cattle business is conducted along somewhat different lines from those formerly followed. More importance is attached to the grade and quality of the stock and they receive much more care and attention. In the winter-time the cattle are fed in protected valleys. The old days of the round-up have gone. More and more the stockmen

are becoming dependent on the farmers, and are, in fact, becoming farmers themselves.

218. Grazing in the National Forests. — The stockmen of Idaho at the present time depend chiefly upon two sources for their range privileges, the federal government and the State government. There still remains a certain



CATTLE DRIFTING AWAY FROM THE NATIONAL FOREST AT THE CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

amount of unoccupied United States government land which may be used as free range for stock. This land is generally without timber and there are no regulations in force as to its use. It constitutes, however, but a small part of the range-land of the State. In the 19 national forests now in Idaho there is a net area of 17,785,333 acres of forest-lands. These are under the control of the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture and consist of large tracts of land located in mountainous and

timbered districts. The national forests contain the best grazing-land in the State, and permits for grazing stock on them are obtained through the Forest Service. The owners of cattle are required to pay 35 cents to 50 cents a head for cattle, while sheepmen pay from 5½ to 15 cents a head for sheep for grazing privileges. The charge made varies according to the length of time for which the permit is granted. The amount charged is exceedingly small, being only enough to cover the expenses of supervision. At this time, all of the available grazing privileges in the national forests in Idaho are in use, and it would, of course, be impossible to obtain new permits or privileges.

219. Grazing on State Lands.—The State of Idaho owns about 3,000,000 acres of land. This is included chiefly in the 16th and 36th sections of each township, which were given to the State by the federal government for the support of the common schools, when the State was admitted to the Union. Of this land, 1,764,457 acres were leased in 1916 for grazing purposes, most of this being in the low, rolling foot-hills. Instead of charging stockmen according to the number of cattle or sheep which are to graze on the lands, the State charges 7½ cents an acre for a lease of the land for the entire year. This amounts to \$48 a section. Sometimes when the tract is small, as, for instance, only 40 acres, a charge of 10 or even 15 cents is made. But while the cost of securing the use of State lands is greater than that charged by the Forest Service, it is, nevertheless, very small considering the advantages received by the stockmen. All the most desirable grazing-land owned by the State is leased.

CHAPTER XIV

THE SHEEP ERA

220. The Beginning of the Sheep Industry.—The same favorable conditions which in the beginning brought the cattle in great numbers to Idaho, later caused the mountains to be covered with sheep. The unsurpassed range found in the State was the greatest inducement offered to both cattlemen and sheepmen. The dry climate also proved to be ideal for sheep-raising and the range-sheep became the healthiest live stock in the State, only a very small percentage of sheep being lost by disease. Not only has Idaho become one of the greatest wool-producing States, but it has long been noted for its mutton. Although the early settlers brought with them sheep as well as cattle, the cattle-raising industry developed more rapidly at first than the sheep industry. In more recent years, however, conditions have been reversed and to-day the sheep industry represents a greater investment of capital and larger profits than the cattle business. Most of the sheep are found in the southern part of the State.

221. The Ranges Vary with the Seasons.—The sheep have to be wintered and supplied with hay for about three months in the year, beginning with the middle of December and ending about the middle of March. Then they move to the public domain and the leased State lands, where they graze on a short grass which grows on the sage-brush land and which is an exceptionally early feed. Here they remain until the first part of June, when they move into the national forests in the higher and more mountainous districts, often climbing to the height of 8,000 and 9,000 feet, following the snow-line upward as the snow melts. They

travel a great deal, and in a season may pass through several counties over a distance of hundreds of miles. Toward the middle of October, they start on their downward journey. During the fall months some of the sheep are fed on the State lands and the public domain, but most of them graze on pastures leased from farmers. These animals subsist during the winter months on hay supplied from ranches.

222. The Camp-Tender.—In the winter-time the sheep are generally found in bands of from 2,000 to 2,500; in the summer months the bands consist of from 1,000 to 1,250 ewes and their lambs. The men who take care of the sheep are the camp-tenders and sheep-herders, one camp-tender being able to care for from 2 to 4 bands of sheep belonging to the same owner. It is the camp-tender's duty to see that the camps are supplied with provisions for the herders, and that the sheep are provided with salt, a band of sheep with their lambs in the summer-time needing from 150 to 200 pounds of salt every ten days. It is also his business to move the camp and provisions from one location to another when it becomes necessary to find new feeding-grounds. He is also charged with the responsibility of finding any sheep that may have been lost by the herders.

223. The Sheep-Herder and His Dog.—Each band of sheep has a herder who is aided in his constant duties of caring for the sheep by one or two faithful dogs, who prove not only useful assistants for him, but companions in his lonely hours. The herder must always be vigilant to see that the sheep are not lost or injured. Even at night, when the ringing of the sheep-bells or the bark of the dog sounds an alarm, he must be ready to go out to investigate the cause of the trouble. Nearly all the sheep-dogs are Scotch collies, which are animals of unusual intelligence. They are always on the watch and are quick in carrying out the directions of the herder to turn the leaders of the sheep in some new direction, or to perform other services equally useful. As a rule, however, the dogs are sent after the sheep only in case of an emergency, as the sudden rush or

stampede caused by fear of the dogs is harmful to the sheep and also causes the range to become trampled and injured. Ordinarily, the herder himself is able to turn the sheep by a whistle or a call. The dogs protect the lambs and sheep from wild animals, especially at night, the coyote



A SHEEP-HERDER.

being the enemy by which the sheep are most frequently attacked.

224. Shearing the Sheep.—In former times the shearing of the sheep was done by hand, and the men who performed this work acquired great skill in it. Hand-shearing is still practised to some extent, but most of the shearing is now done by machinery. A gasoline-engine will run from 5 to 30 shearing-machines. These useful instruments are fashioned much like hair-clippers. Ten experienced men will shear 1,500 to 2,000 sheep in a day with these machines. When sheep are thus shorn, the wool is clipped more closely than if the work had been done by hand, and,

of course, more wool is obtained. However, a disadvantage of having the sheep so closely shorn is that there is a little more risk of their suffering from unexpected storms or cold weather.

Shearing is started about the middle of March and continues until about the 1st of June. While the amount of wool obtained will depend on the breed of the sheep and their condition, the average amount of wool received from each sheep is between 7 and 8 pounds. When the wool has been clipped, it is hauled to the nearest shipping-point, from which it is sent to the storehouse or the great mills of the East. Shipments are sometimes made to St. Louis and Chicago, but most frequently, the wool is sent to Boston and Philadelphia—Boston being the principal wool-market in the country.

The shearers are frequently professional workers who start shearing in California and Arizona in February and gradually work north through Nevada and Idaho, reaching Idaho about the middle of April to the 1st of May, when the heavy shearing begins. After the shearing has been finished in Idaho, these men make their way into Montana and farther north into the British possessions, some of them continuing their journey to Australia, where shearing-time is October. Since the entry of this country into the world war the shearers have been paid as high as from 12 to 15 cents a head for shearing.

225. Sheep Brands.—The owner's brand on sheep is not burned into the hide as is done in the case of cattle, but is made by a branding-liquid which leaves a mark on the wool similar to that which would be made by paint. This brand is placed on the back of the sheep and is generally black, red, or green, although other colors may be used. It does not seriously injure the wool. In addition to the brand, it is customary for the owner to have an ear-mark on each of his sheep, which is made by cutting or punching a small piece out of the ear. While it would be an easy matter to obliterate the brand on the back of the animal,

it would be more difficult to change the ear-mark without detection. Many sheep-owners are now using a small nose-brand which is burned into the skin.

When the lambs are from three weeks to a month old, their tails are cut off and they are ear-marked and branded



SHEEP GRAZING IN THE SAWTOOTH NATIONAL FOREST.

the same as their mothers, each band being given a distinctive brand to enable the owner to distinguish between the sheep belonging to his different bands. For instance, the color of the branding-liquid might be changed or the brand put on a different part of the back.

226. The Two-Mile Limit Law.—Since 1875 there has been in Idaho a statute known as the Two-Mile Limit Law. This provides that it is unlawful for any person owning or having charge of sheep to herd them or permit them to be herded on the lands or possessory claims of others. It also prohibits herding sheep or permitting them to graze within two miles of a dwelling-house. The owner of it may sue the owner of the sheep for any damages he has sustained. Of course, this law does not prevent the owner of

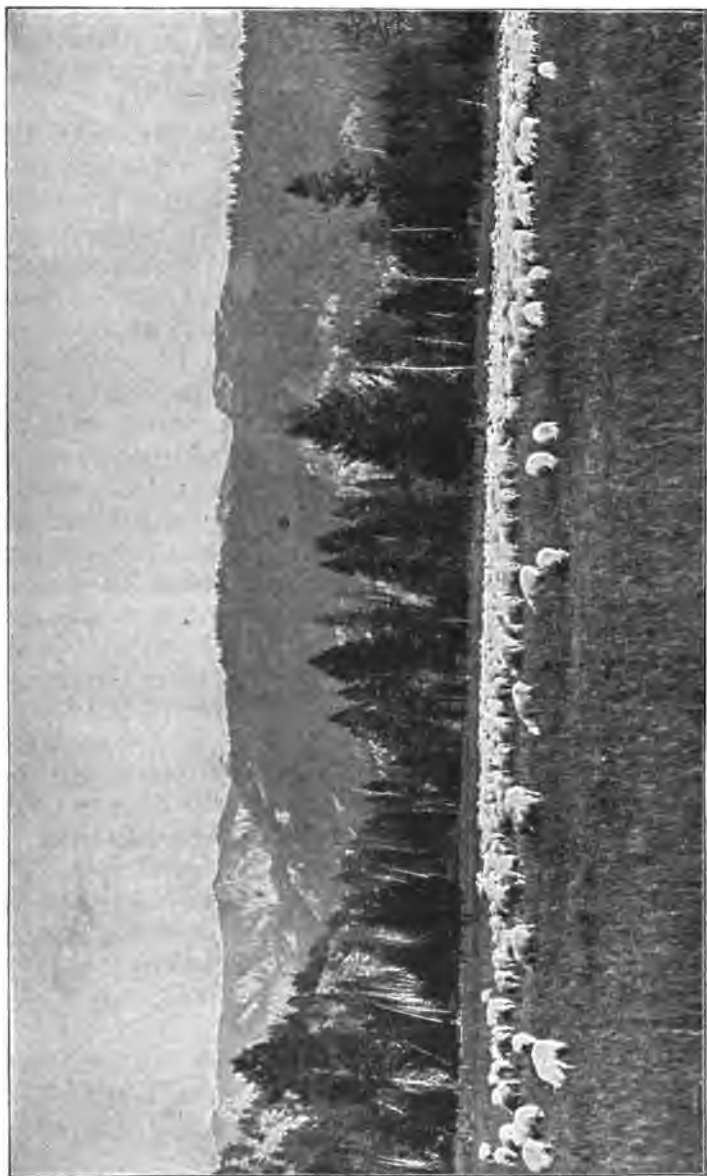
sheep from simply driving them from one place to another, although they happen to pass within two miles of the home of a settler. Even if the sheep should occasionally eat grass as they travelled along or while they stopped for a needed rest, they would not be considered to be grazing, within the



THE BEST FORAGE IS FOUND IN THE HIGH MOUNTAIN PARKS OF OUR NATIONAL FORESTS.

meaning of the law. This law was passed to protect the ranchers from the injury that might result to them if sheep were permitted to graze too near their homes and the surrounding pasturelands.

227. Conflicts Between Cattlemen and Sheepmen.—As settlers in increasing numbers began to occupy the land formerly used for grazing purposes and the sheep became more numerous, it was natural that conflicting claims to the range should be made by the cattlemen and sheepmen. At times the sheepmen encroached upon portions of the range which had been selected by the cattlemen and frequently this order of things was reversed and the cattlemen insisted upon using the range claimed by the sheepmen. The result was that in some sections of the State bitterness grew up between these different stockmen, who at times attempted to take the law into their own hands and



SHEEP IN LONG VALLEY.

to protect the rights which they claimed, by threats and violence. This condition reached a climax when two sheepherders were killed in the early part of 1896.

228. **The "Diamondfield Jack" Tragedy.**—At that time, Cassia County was one of the most important range sections of the State for both cattle and sheep. The cattlemen had claimed that the sheepmen were trespassing on the range which belonged to them and much unfriendly feeling had been aroused. On February 16, 1896, two sheepherders were discovered dead in their wagon, at a point on the range known as Shoshone Basin, in Cassia County. Both victims had evidently been shot a number of days before. Their emaciated sheep-dogs were found tied to the wagon and their sheep were scattered about on the range. Jack Davis, who was commonly known as "Diamondfield Jack," was suspected and put on trial for the murder. He was in the employ of a large cattle company and had been riding the range looking after the interests of his employers. The State could not produce any witness who had actually seen the shots fired, but it was shown that at the time Jack Davis had been in the vicinity where the murder was committed and that he had made a number of threats to kill sheepmen. These and other facts and circumstances were sufficient to cause the jury to convict him of murder, for which he was sentenced to be hanged. This sentence, however, was not carried out, but the defendant was, instead, sent to the penitentiary and later pardoned. The case aroused intense feeling among the stockmen of the State, the cattlemen favoring the acquittal of the accused man, while the sheepmen desired his conviction.

CHAPTER XV

THE COMING OF THE RAILROADS

229. Outlook Not Promising.—Idaho did not offer a promising field for railroad investments during the first decade of our Territorial history. At that time the population of the Territory was made up almost entirely of adventurous spirits who had been attracted to Idaho's rich mineral fields. There were some ranchers, but their habitations were far apart and their efforts at agriculture were of a feeble and desultory character. Most of the State was regarded as a desert, hopelessly unfit for permanent occupancy by white men. The magnificent resources and possibilities of the future State were then practically unknown.

230. Idaho's First Railroad.—The first railroad constructed in Idaho was known as the Utah and Northern. On November 1, 1877, it crossed the State-line from Utah, passing northward through Pocatello, Blackfoot, and Idaho Falls and connected Ogden, Utah, with Helena, Montana. It was a narrow-gauge railroad, being only three feet in width as compared with the modern standard gauge of four feet, eight and one-half inches. The track consisted of rails which weighed thirty-five pounds to the yard, while modern railroads to-day use no rails in their main lines weighing less than ninety pounds to the yard.

231. Why the Transcontinental Roads Came.—There were a number of causes which brought about the building of the first transcontinental railroads through Idaho. One was the desire to reach the settlements on the north Pacific coast, and if this were to be done, it was necessary to cross the State. Such roads were also considered necessary

from a military standpoint and were regarded as a means for developing trade with the Orient. Moreover, the fisheries, timber, and agricultural resources of Oregon and Washington would be made more accessible by the construction of such roads. The name of the first transcontinental railroad to enter southern Idaho, the Oregon Short Line, indicates clearly the purpose of its builders. Those who constructed it believed that it would afford them the shortest line to and through Oregon. In a general way, it followed the old Oregon Trail across the southern part of the State.

232. The Oregon Short Line.—Location-maps for the Oregon Short Line proper were filed in 1879. After many difficulties, the track reached the Idaho line from Granger, Wyoming, on June 16, 1882. The construction-crews continued to work their way westward until Huntington, Oregon, was reached in 1884. Here the line was to be connected with the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, now known as the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company, which was then being built. On January 1, 1885, the first through passenger-train from Omaha to Portland passed through the State. The advent of this service was greeted with boisterous enthusiasm by the people along the route, and the occasion was one of general rejoicing.

233. Later History.—After the Oregon Short Line had been completed, it was found that its revenues were inadequate to meet the expenses of its operation. This was due to the fact that it passed through a territory which was sparsely settled and produced little that could be handled by the railroad. Finally the road became bankrupt and passed into the hands of receivers. But in 1897 a reorganization was effected, and E. H. Harriman, one of the great figures in railroad history, secured control of the Union Pacific, of which the Short Line is a branch, and of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company. A period of activity began at once and a policy of building

branch lines into undeveloped territory was inaugurated. The first branch lines were constructed to Hailey (1883), to Ketchum (1884), and to Boise (1887). The most important of the newer branches are the Twin Falls Branch and the Yellowstone Branch connecting Idaho Falls with the



AN ELECTRICALLY OPERATED PASSENGER-TRAIN.

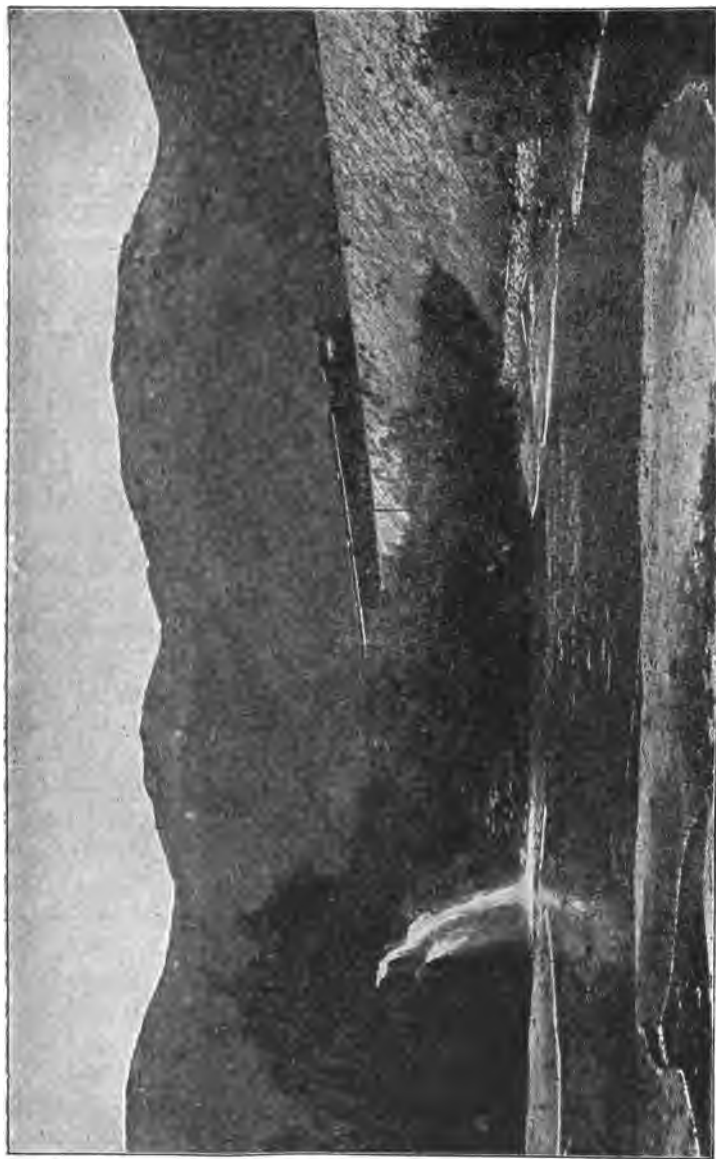
entrance to Yellowstone Park. In 1916 the total mileage of the Oregon Short Line in Idaho was 1,561.78, which has an assessed value of \$52,726,595.

234. The Northern Pacific.—Three great transcontinental railroads pass through the northern part of Idaho, called the Panhandle. The Northern Pacific was the first of those to be built. It was constructed from west to east across the State, a distance of approximately 87 miles, having been built between the years 1880 and 1882. This section of the road formed the connecting-link which united the Great Lakes at Duluth, Minnesota, with Puget Sound at Tacoma, Washington. The immediate cause for the con-

struction of the road was a demand in the East and abroad for the abundant timber from the forests of western Washington and the salmon and fruit from that region. These industries to-day remain the leading sources of revenue from freight shipments.

235. Branch Lines.—A number of important branch lines have been constructed, from time to time, to handle the varied and valuable products of northern Idaho. One of these, the Palouse and Lewiston Branch, was built to transport the enormous wheat and barley crops of the Palouse, Potlatch, Camas, and Nez Perce prairies, and the white and yellow pine, fir, cedar, and tamarack of Clearwater and Potlatch districts. Other branch lines are the Clearwater Short Line, the Camas Prairie High Line to Grangeville, the Fort Sherman Branch to Cœur d'Alene City and Lake. The Genesee Branch from Pullman, Washington, to Genesee, Idaho, was made necessary on account of the great tonnage in wheat, horses, hogs, and cattle; and the Missoula Branch from Missoula, Montana, to Wallace, Idaho, was built to convey the lead, silver, gold, copper, and zinc ores from the Cœur d'Alene mining district to the smelters and refineries of the east. This branch also supplies this great mining district with provisions, machinery, and travelling facilities.

236. The Great Northern.—The next road to be built across the Panhandle of the State was the Great Northern, which is the farthest north in its location. This railroad, which was constructed in 1892 was the result of the faith and genius of James J. Hill, the great railroad man of St. Paul. People laughed at what they considered the folly of attempting to construct a railroad across the continent farther north than the Northern Pacific. They thought that the territory through which such a road would pass would not be productive, but Hill had the vision to see that this same territory would some day be capable of supporting thousands of farms, and he lived to see it become a great wheat section.



A STEAM PASSENGER-TRAIN ENTERING SCENIC SOUTHERN IDAHO ALONG THE PORTNEUF RIVER.

237. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.—The last of the transcontinental roads to be built in the north was the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. Its main line was surveyed across the northern part of the State, south of the Northern Pacific, in the autumn of 1906 and the winter of 1906-1907. Part of it was constructed through Shoshone County along the Saint Joe River, through a territory which had never seen a wheeled vehicle, and only a few prospectors. The main line in Idaho, 98 miles in length, involved an expenditure of about \$11,000,000, 40 miles costing about \$170,000 per mile. In May, 1910, the main line from Missouri River to Puget Sound was opened for through freight and local passenger business. The first of the present all-steel passenger-trains between Chicago and Puget Sound was run on May 25, 1911. In 1915 a portion of this road through Idaho was electrified. The long freight and passenger trains, operated by electricity, without smoke, cinders, or fumes, constitute an interesting feature of modern railroad development.

238. Transportation Between the North and South.—From the earliest days of Idaho's history the problem of transportation between the northern and southern parts of the State has been a difficult one. Four great railroad systems cross Idaho from east to west, but, up to the present time, there is no railroad running through the State from north to south. If, for instance, a student living at Boise wishes to attend the State University at Moscow, it is necessary for him to travel in a roundabout way through portions of Oregon and Washington. Even our legislators, coming from the north to the capital, have to leave their own State and journey in this way, at great expense to the people, because of the extra mileage which has to be allowed them.

239. The Proposed North and South Railroad.—For the purpose of finding a remedy for this condition of affairs, the legislature in 1915, by a joint resolution, requested the governor to appoint a commission to investigate the matter

and to determine which would be the best route for a north and south railroad. The public utilities commissioners, acting as such a commission, have since reported that such a road could be built without meeting serious obstacles and recommended, as most desirable, a line from New Meadows, the present northern terminal of the Pacific and Idaho Northern Railroad, to Lewiston by way of the Salmon and Snake Rivers. Such a road would not only materially shorten the distance which it is now necessary to travel in going between northern and southern points, but would greatly assist in the development of the rich resources of central Idaho. It would also serve to bring the people of the north and south into closer touch and sympathy.

240. What the Railroads Have Done.—The immediate effect of railroad-building in Idaho was the development of the territory along agricultural and mining lines and a great increase of immigration. From a population of 14,999 in 1870 the State grew to a population of 325,594 in 1910. By far the greater part of this gain occurred during the period between 1890 and 1910, the population leaping from 88,548 in the year first named to the figures already given in 1910. During this period railroad-building was most active. Situated as it is, far from water transportation, it would have been impossible for Idaho to make real progress without the railroad. The product of her mines, her forests, and her fields must necessarily move to distant markets, the home consumption even at this time being limited.

In 1916 the total mileage of Idaho's steam and electric railroads was 2,937 miles, having an appraised value of \$83,878,073. The railroads of Idaho have prospered with the people, the community of interest between them being generally recognized.

CHAPTER XVI

STATEHOOD

241. Territory and State.—A Territorial government is not democratic in spirit. It imposes its authority without the consent of the governed. It is in conflict with the principle that "taxation without representation is tyranny." During the twenty-seven years of Territorial rule the people of Idaho were not, for instance, permitted to vote for the President of the United States, who, with the approval of the Senate, appointed their chief judicial and executive officers. Nor did their delegate to Congress have a vote in that powerful body which could annul any enactment of the Territorial Legislature.

While some of the officials who were appointed from outside the Territory to administer the affairs of the Territory were notably able and upright men, yet others were unfamiliar with or indifferent to the needs of the people and merited the uncomplimentary title of "carpetbag rulers."

It was to remedy these undesirable conditions and to substitute a system of local self-government for alien rule that active steps were taken to procure Statehood for Idaho in the year 1889.

242. Governor Issues Call for Constitutional Convention.—One of the last official acts of Territorial Governor Edward A. Stevenson (1885-1889) was to issue a call for a constitutional convention. On April 2, 1889, by formal proclamation, he recommended that the people of the Territory on the first Monday in June (1889) elect seventy-two delegates to a constitutional convention to meet at Boise City on the following July 4. On May 11, 1889, Governor George L. Shoup indorsed the action of his predecessor by issuing a supplementary proclamation setting forth at greater

length the reasons why Idaho should have a State government.

243. The Constitutional Convention.—A future generation can well be proud of the body of delegates¹ who framed



THE NEW STATE CAPITOL BUILDING, BOISE.

Idaho's Organic Law. It is doubtful if a more distinguished group of men have ever been assembled in Idaho during the history of our commonwealth. A glance at the roster of

¹ The delegates who framed Idaho's State constitution were: John S. Gray, Ada County; A. B. Moss, Ada County; Edgar Wilson, Ada County; John Lemp, Ada County; W. C. Maxey, Ada County; Chas. A. Clark, Ada County; I. N. Costin, Ada County; P. J. Pefley, Ada County; Frank Steunenberg, Ada County; Jas. H. Beatty, Alturas County; A. J. Pinkham, Alturas County; O. R. Batten, Alturas County; L. Vineyard, Alturas County; P. McMahon, Alturas County; J. W. Ballentine, Alturas County; J. L. Underwood, Bear Lake County; W. H. Savidge, Bingham County; F. W. Beane, Bingham County; H. B. Kinport, Bingham County; J. T. Morgan, Bingham County; H. O. Harkness, Bingham County; Ralph Anderson, Bingham County; Sam F. Taylor, Bingham County; Fred Campbell, Boise County; George Ainslie, Boise County; John H. Meyer, Boise County;

those delegates reveals the name of a former delegate to Congress from Idaho as well as a former delegate to Congress from an adjoining Territory; a congressman from an Eastern State; a former chief justice of the Territorial supreme



WILLIAM H. CLAGETT,
President Idaho State constitutional
convention.

court; also the names of former members of the Territorial Legislature. In that body there were men who were later destined to honor their State as United States senators, governors, congressmen, judges, and as leaders in professional and business life.

William H. Clagett of Osborne, Shoshone County, was by acclamation elected president of the convention. Prior to coming to Idaho he had been delegate to Congress from Montana. While serving in that capacity he had procured the passage of the act

which established the Yellowstone National Park.

244. The New Constitution.—On August 6, 1889, after a session lasting thirty-four days, the constitution was framed and signed by the delegates.

H. S. Hampton, Cassia County; J. W. Lamereaux, Cassia County; O. J. Salisbury, Custer County; A. J. Pierce, Custer County; A. J. Crook, Custer County; Jas. M. Shoup, Custer County; F. P. Cavanah, Elmore County; A. M. Sinnott, Elmore County; Homer Stull, Elmore County; Henry Melder, Kootenai County; Albert Hagan, Kootenai County; W. A. Hendryx, Kootenai County; Willis Sweet, Latah County; W. J. McConnell, Latah County; J. W. Brigham, Latah County; W. D. Robbins, Latah County; H. B. Blake, Latah County; A. S. Chaney, Latah County; N. I. Andrews, Lemhi County; Thos. Payeatt, Lemhi County; John Hagan, Lemhi County; J. M. Howe, Lemhi County; Jas. W. Reid, Nez Perce County; J. W. Poe, Nez Perce County; J. S. Whitton, Logan County; Henry Armstrong, Logan County; W. C. B. Allen, Logan County; S. J. Pritchard, Owyhee County; C. M. Hays, Owyhee County; J. I. Crutcher, Owyhee County; W. B. Heyburn, Shoshone County; W. H. Clagett, Shoshone County; Wm. H. Hammel, Shoshone County; S. S. Glidden, Shoshone County; W. W. Woods, Shoshone County; A. B. Bevan, Shoshone County; A. E. Mayhew, Shoshone County; G. W. King, Shoshone County; Sol Hasbrouck, Washington County; E. S. Jewell, Washington County; Frank Harris, Washington County; A. F. Parker, Idaho County.

In its main outlines, our constitution was modelled after those of older States. When viewed in the light of the period in which it was written, it was rather progressive in tone. Its several articles and clauses are ably and skilfully drawn and couched in clear language. It is briefer and less burdened with details than are several of the more recently framed constitutions of other States. Up to 1918 24 amendments had been added to this document.

245. The Constitution Adopted.—On November 5, 1889, the constitution was ratified by an overwhelming majority. The final count showed that 12,398 votes had been cast in favor of the adoption measure, and only 1,775 votes against it.¹

246. Idaho Admitted to the Union.—The Statehood Admission Bill passed the National House of Representatives on April 3, 1890, and the Senate the following July 1. Late in the afternoon of July 3, the engrossed bill was presented to President Harrison. Territorial Delegate Fred T. Dubois was present and handed the President the pen which enrolled Idaho as the forty-third State in the Union.

247. The First State Governor.—On July 3, 1890, in accordance with a provision in the Admission Act, Territorial Governor Shoup became the chief executive of the newly admitted commonwealth. At the special election held October 1, 1890, he was continued in the governorship and to him belongs the distinction of having been the last Territorial and the first State governor of Idaho.

248. First United States Senators.—Associated with the First Legislature, which convened December 8, 1890, are some of the most sensational political incidents in our history. On December 18, 1890, the legislature elected Governor Shoup and William J. McConnell to fill the vacancies then existing in the United States Senate. The members of the legislature knew that the terms of one of the two senators-elect would expire on March 4, 1891, al-

¹ The population of Idaho in 1870 was 14,999; in 1880, 32,611; in 1890, 88,548; in 1900, 161,772; and in 1910, 325,594.

most two years prior to the next legislative session (January, 1893). They accordingly proceeded on the same day that Mr. Shoup and Mr. McConnell were chosen (December 18) to elect Fred T. Dubois to fill the six-year term which would begin March 4, 1891. Claiming that there was "at



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO.

The Soldiers' Monument was erected in honor of the company contributed by the University to the Spanish-American War.

least grave doubt" as to the validity of Mr. Dubois's election on February 11, 1891, the friends of William H. Clagett elected him in Mr. Dubois's stead for the long senatorial term (1891-1897). A few weeks later, however, by a vote of 55 to 5, the United States Senate voted to seat Mr. Dubois. Idaho's First Legislature is said to have the unique distinction of having been the only one in our nation's history which at one session elected four, and seated three, United States senators.

249. The State Flower.—In 1893, a committee of Boise women, known as the Columbian Committee, was organized to assist Captain James M. Wells, the Idaho commissioner at the World's Exposition at Chicago, in furnishing the Idaho building. It was this committee which originally

selected the syringa as Idaho's State flower. This flower has four white petals and a yellow centre, and flourishes in the mountainous regions of our State. While the syringa has never been given an official status through legislative action, yet by common consent, Idahoans have for a quarter of a century conferred upon it the affectionate title "State Flower"—a distinction it will, doubtless, permanently possess.

CHAPTER XVII

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

250. The Farmer Follows the Miner.—Between the years 1842 and 1860, thousands of immigrants travelled across the State over the Oregon Trail, but the character of the land over which they passed did not tempt them to cease their journey westward and settle in Idaho. The lure of the country still farther toward the sunset carried them into Oregon and to the Pacific. But with the discovery of gold on the Clearwater River in 1860 and in the Boise Basin in 1862, miners came to hunt for the precious metals and to make their homes in the State. With the miners came the need of providing them with food and it was because of this necessity that little tracts of land were first cultivated in the northern and southwestern portions of the State.

In southeastern Idaho, agriculture was first started by colonists sent out by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, the first permanent settlement being established at Franklin, in the present Franklin County, in 1860. It was also through the southeasterly counties of Idaho that miners in the early days travelled northward from Utah to the rich mining districts of Montana. This immigration resulted in the early settlement of that section of our territory.

251. Varied Conditions.—Idaho is so large that the climate and other conditions which affect agriculture vary greatly in different parts of the State. For instance, the altitude ranges from 700 feet near Lewiston to more than 12,000 feet in the Sawtooth Mountains. A farm on the northern boundary-line is nearly 500 miles farther north than one on the State's southern border. The annual rainfall varies from an average of 8 inches in part of the southern

section of the State to 40 inches in the Bitter Root Mountains.

252. A Rich Soil.—A large proportion of the agricultural land of the State is composed of volcanic-ash soil. This is very rich in mineral plant-food elements, as volcanic



From a photograph by Ley.

WHEAT-SHIPPING, AMERICAN FALLS.

American Falls is the greatest wheat-shipping point in Idaho, and one of the greatest in the intermountain country.

rock is a composition of a variety of different minerals. The soil is exceedingly well supplied with phosphorus and potash. The element most lacking in the raw land is nitrogen which, however, can be readily supplied by the decomposition of vegetable matter. A good method for maintaining the supply of nitrogen in the soil is to cultivate and occasionally plough under a crop of clover, alfalfa, or other leguminous or podded plants. It is necessary for the soil to be fed on such crops and to receive the mineral elements which they contain, when it has become exhausted by improper methods of farming.

Owing to the fertility of the soil and the favorable climatic conditions, Idaho has gradually developed from a mining

and cattle-raising State to one in which the chief industry is agriculture. The possibilities of further development along this line seem almost boundless.

253. Types of Farming.—There are three kinds of farming employed in the State: humid, irrigation, and dry. Humid farming is carried on where the rainfall, without



From a photograph by Ley.

HARVESTING IN IDAHO.

having to be conserved in any way, furnishes sufficient moisture for raising crops. Such farming is possible wherever the average rainfall is 18 inches or more. In northern Idaho humid farming is the method used, as this section of the State has a plentiful supply of rain. A large portion of northern Idaho is covered with timber. As the timber is being removed, rich farm-lands are left, which are being highly cultivated.

Irrigation farming is used where the rainfall is too slight to raise crops and water is brought to irrigate the land from reservoirs and streams. This method of farming is followed in the Snake River Valley and other portions of southern Idaho, and its story is told in another chapter.

254. Dry Farming.—Dry farming is made possible by the cultivation of the soil in such manner that it conserves

the moisture which it receives. It is practised in portions of southern Idaho where the rainfall is light. The most important dry-farming counties are Fremont, Jefferson, Madison, Bonneville, Bingham, and Power. Where dry farming is carried on, the farmer generally ploughs deeply one-half of his land in the fall and leaves it rough until after the spring rains. After receiving the winter and spring moisture this land is worked over and the surface is thoroughly cultivated. This causes the land to be covered with what might



OVERFLOW AT THE FARMERS' WAREHOUSE, ILO.

Three hundred thousand bushels of barley.

be called a blanket of dust, which prevents a rapid rise and evaporation of the moisture from the surface. The following fall the seed is planted in the soil in which has thus been conserved much of a year's moisture, and this crop will receive the benefit of the moisture of the next winter and spring. At the time of seeding the first half of his land, the farmer ploughs the other half in order that it, too, may receive its moisture of a year before being seeded. In this way, a crop is produced on each half every second year. The size of the crop depends upon the thoroughness with which the land is cultivated and the amount of moisture thereby conserved.

255. Cereals.—The principal cereals grown in Idaho are wheat, oats, barley, and corn: The most valuable crop is wheat, which is grown chiefly in Latah, Nez Perce, Lewis, and Idaho Counties in the north, and on the irrigated and

dry farms of southeastern Idaho. In 1915 there were about 700,000 acres of wheat grown in the State, and the average number of bushels per acre was 28; while the average number of bushels per acre in the United States was 16.9.

The State produces large quantities of oats and barley.



BEET-SUGAR FACTORY, BLACKFOOT.

In 1915 the average number of bushels of oats produced to the acre in Idaho was 47, while the average number of bushels for the United States was 37. Our average production per acre of barley was $40\frac{1}{2}$

bushels, while the average for the United States was 32.

Corn is almost always grown on humid and irrigated farms. The Snake River Valley is the chief corn area of the State. In 1915 the average number of bushels per acre of corn produced in Idaho was 35, while the average for the United States was 28.

256. Hay.—The hay-crop of Idaho is exceptionally large and the amount of hay produced per acre is greater than that of any other State except Arizona. The average yield for the ten years from 1906 to 1915 was 2.86 tons per acre, while the average yield in the United States for the same period was 1.41 tons. Hay is grown on over 725,000 acres of land in this State. The largest crop is that of alfalfa, which is raised chiefly in southern Idaho by means of irrigation and which yields from three to four cuttings a year. Clover, mixed grasses consisting of clover, timothy, and orchard-grass, and natural meadow or wind grasses grow in abundance.

257. Potatoes.—Potatoes thrive in the higher altitudes, where the nights are cool, and in a sandy-loam soil. Exceptionally favorable conditions for potato-growing are found in sections of southeastern Idaho, of which Idaho Falls and Twin Falls are the centres. Thousands of car-loads of pota-



JONATHAN APPLES ON A SINGLE
BRANCH.

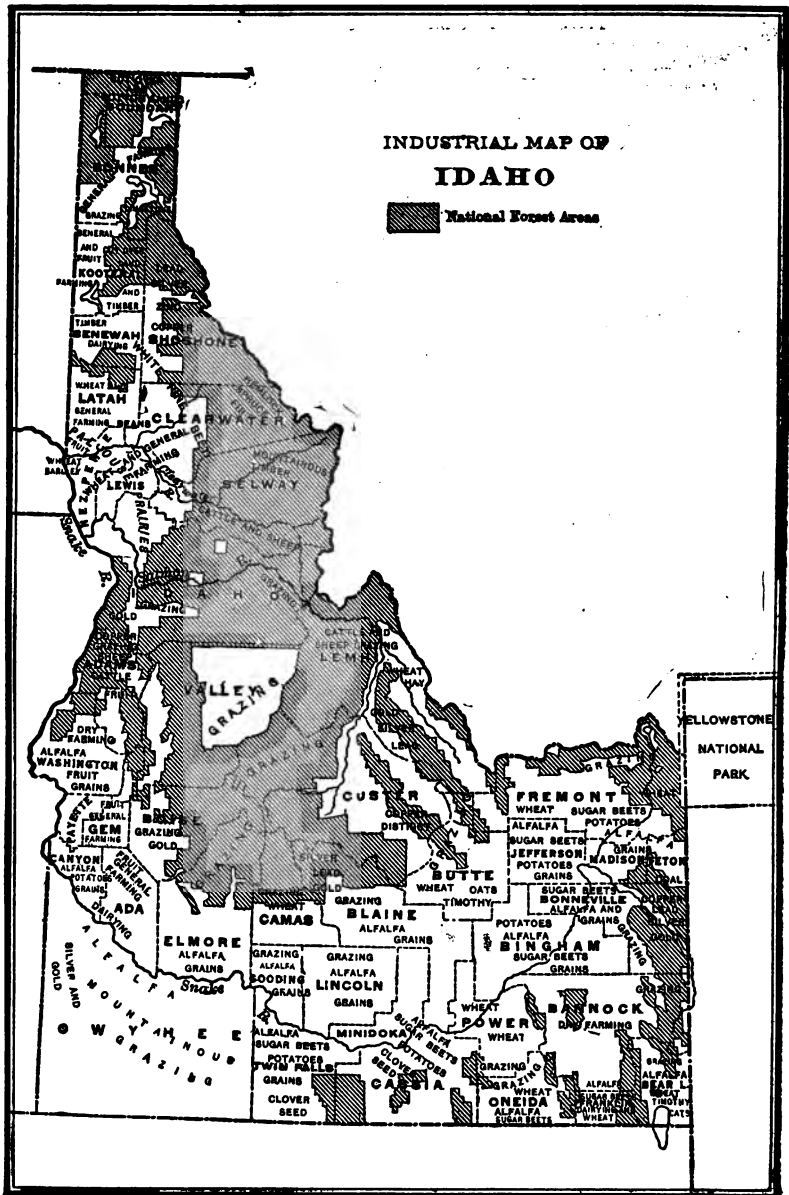
atoes are shipped from Idaho every year, principally from the Idaho Falls and Twin Falls sections. For the ten years from 1906 to 1915 the average yield of potatoes in Idaho was 161 bushels per acre, while the average yield per acre in the United States was 97½ bushels. The only State which exceeded the average production of Idaho was Maine.

258. Sugar-Beets.—Sugar-beets are produced on a large scale in Idaho. They require much sunshine and moisture, and are generally grown on irrigated land. In 1915 there were 35,068 acres devoted to the raising of sugar-beets in the southeastern part of the State. Beet-sugar factories are located at Sugar City, Idaho Falls, Paul, Blackfoot, Burley, Twin Falls, and Shelley. The sugar content of Idaho beets is higher than that of beets grown in any other State except California. Idaho is the fifth largest beet-sugar producing State in the Union, and its annual (1917) product was valued at \$8,000,000.

259. Fruit-Growing.—All fruits of the north temperate zone are grown in Idaho and have a deep color and rich flavor. The chief fruits shipped from the State are apples, prunes, and peaches. More apples are produced

INDUSTRIAL MAP OF IDAHO

 National Forest Areas





than any other fruit, but the production of the Italian prune has proved more valuable to the fruit-grower. The prune-trees bear fruit when four years old, and the crop increases in quantity each year until the tree is twenty years of age, when it has reached its full growth. The tree continues productive, however, for many years after it has reached maturity. Idaho prunes are especially suitable for shipping. In its annual output of fresh prunes, Idaho now leads all the other States of the Union.

The apple-trees generally start to bear at six or seven



AN IDAHO APPLE-ORCHARD.

years of age, and also reach their maturity at about the age of twenty years. The leading commercial varieties of apples grown in Idaho are the Jonathan, Rome Beauty, Winesap, Delicious, Arkansas Black, Gano, Ben Davis, Grimes Golden, the Wealthy, and the White Winter Pearmain.

The peach-tree bears in the fourth year after planting, and at the end of ten years will begin to deteriorate.

In the Lewiston district, sweet cherries, peaches, apples, and grapes are successfully grown, while Kendrick, Julietta, and Moscow are now the centres for the prune industry in

northern Idaho. In the southern part of the State the chief shipments of fruits are made from the Boise and Payette Valleys and the Twin Falls sections. There are more Italian prunes annually shipped out of Idaho in a green state than from all the other States of the Union combined.

260. The Bee Industry.—The bee industry flourishes chiefly in the irrigated districts of the State, where alfalfa and sweet clover are most plentiful. Most of the honey is very light in color and mild in flavor. A swarm or colony of bees, which usually consists of from 30,000 to 35,000 will produce on an average from 30 to 50 pounds of honey in a year, although the production is sometimes as much as 100 pounds. There is a great demand for Idaho honey and it is shipped to the East by the car-load. It is estimated that in 1915 \$175,000 worth of honey was shipped from the State. The mild winters of southern Idaho are favorable to the bee industry as on the warmer days the bees are able to leave the hive. This they generally do when the temperature in the hive reaches 57° Fahrenheit. In Idaho, the large proportion of days in which the sun shines means much to the industry, as the bees do not leave the hives to work in the rainy weather. The three-banded Italian bees are most common in Idaho, deriving their name from the three golden bands on the abdomen.

261. Poultry and Eggs.—The poultry and egg industry has been gradually increasing in Idaho. This is chiefly due to the absence of extreme heat or cold in many portions of the State. The Payette and Boise Valleys and the Lewiston district are the sections in which the output is largest. Greater attention has recently been given to the industry and has resulted in the production of more and better chickens, ducks, geese, and turkeys. The most common varieties of chickens are the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Orpingtons, and Anconas. Turkeys are of the Bronze and Bourbon Red varieties. Poultrymen in Idaho, as elsewhere, have learned that it is more profitable to raise only pure-bred poultry.

CHAPTER XVIII

THE STORY OF IRRIGATION

262. Irrigation Necessary.—The larger portion of Idaho's farm-lands requires irrigation. Most of the land in the southern and eastern portions of the State is farmed by means of irrigation. In the northern part of the State very little of it is cultivated in this way.

263. Conditions Requiring Irrigation.—Where the annual precipitation of moisture in average years exceeds 15 inches in depth, crops are often grown without irrigation. The precipitation of moisture includes not only rain, but the water from snow as well. Where the precipitation is less than 15 inches, and in some cases where it is more than that amount, irrigation is required. In the lower altitudes, where the summers are long and hot, more water is needed for crop production than in higher altitudes having cooler weather and a shorter season. Different kinds of crop and soil also require varying amounts of water.

In the States of the Middle West, such as Iowa, there is a rainfall during the summer months of about 4 inches in depth each month.

The Idaho farmer, in applying water for irrigation, puts from 4 to 8 inches of water in depth on the land at each irrigation, and occasionally even more than this. He usually irrigates his grain crops from two to four or more times, depending upon conditions of the soil and climate.

264. Early Irrigation.—Prior to 1860, there was no irrigation practised within the present boundaries of Idaho,

except the few simple irrigation enterprises that had been conducted at the Lapwai Mission in the late thirties, and at the Lemhi Mission between the years 1855-1858.

After 1860 the gold-miners who made the first settlements were followed by people who commenced the business of



IRRIGATION—HOW THE WATER IS STORED.

farming and stock-raising for the purpose of furnishing supplies to the mining-camps. For this purpose they settled along the smaller streams as close to the mining-camps as was convenient. In this way farming settlements were established in the vicinity of the city of Lewiston, and in the Boise, Payette, and Weiser Valleys. After a time the mines became less productive and those engaged in farming often gave their attention largely to cattle-raising.

About the year 1880 it became known that the Oregon Short Line Railroad would be built through southern Idaho and this led many people to settle upon the lands in the

river valleys in that section of the State, in order to gain the advantages which would come from the building of the road. The activity in the settlement of farming-lands in Idaho, which continues even until the present time, commenced in southern Idaho about 1880 with the coming of the rail-



IRRIGATION—THE CANAL CARRIES THE WATER TO THE ARID TRACT.

road, and afterward extended through other sections of the State.

265. Early Ditches.—The first ditches were built by individual settlers and were usually of small size. Later, a few neighbors joined together and built ditches which were owned in common, but it soon came about that the places where it was easy to build ditches were all taken up, so that much money was needed for the building of new works.

266. Corporations Build Ditches.—Corporations were organized to build the canals in such cases. These corporations did not own the land, but simply constructed the ditches, charging the settlers, in some cases, a certain

amount for a water-right and collecting also a yearly sum for keeping the canals in repair. This method proved unpopular and so in the year 1895 a law was passed by the legislature providing that districts might be organized, much the same as school districts, and that these districts might buy canal systems and enlarge them or build new works. Many of the old canals were purchased in this way by the districts. These districts were made up of the land occupied by the users of the water and so by this method the farmers, through the agency of the district, owned the canal and water-supply which they used—something which they very much desired to do.

267. Irrigation District.—Irrigation districts could not well be formed on unsettled lands. To remedy this, in 1894, Congress passed a law known as the Carey Act, named for Senator Carey, of Wyoming, who introduced it, giving to each of the States in the arid region 1,000,000 acres of land, provided the State would in some way cause the necessary dams, reservoirs, and canals to be built to irrigate the lands. This law at first was not well drawn and two amendments were afterward adopted, the last in 1901.

268. Carey Act Development.—The State adopted the plan fixed by the Carey Act law and provided that persons who wished to build irrigation works should make an application for that purpose to the State Board of Land Commissioners. This board was given supervision of the works to be built. If the plan was approved by the State board and afterward by the secretary of the interior, to whom under the law it must be submitted, a contract was then made between the State and the persons making the proposal to build the works. These persons were given a lien or claim on the land in order to repay them for the cost of the works. When the works are built they belong to the settlers who paid the liens.

The irrigation development under the Carey Act after the year 1902 was very great. Idaho has a greater num-

ber of important Carey Act projects¹ than any other State in the Union.

269. The Reclamation Act.—Money in large quantities is required to build extensive canal systems, so in 1902 Congress, for the purpose of aiding the development in the West, passed a law known as the Reclamation Act, providing that the United States would advance the money for the building of irrigation systems to reclaim arid lands. A large portion of these lands were usually government lands. The money so advanced by the government did not bear interest, but was to be repaid by payments made during a term of years.

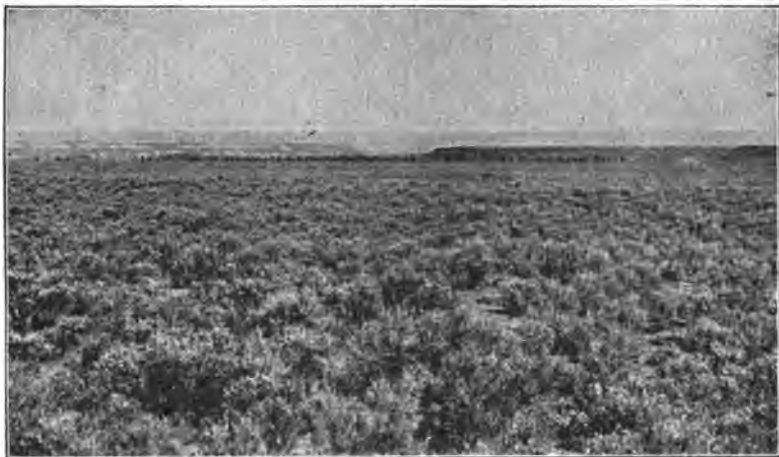
The three federal reclamation projects in Idaho are the Boise project, the Minidoka project, and the King Hill project. The Boise project, of which the Arrowrock Dam is so notable a feature, was begun in 1911 and completed in 1915. During 1917 this project was prepared to supply water to an area covering 223,866 acres. The cost of this huge undertaking was \$12,000,000.

¹ The following tabulation shows the nineteen approved Carey Act projects in Idaho financed by private interests (1918):

Approved Carey Act Projects	Acreage in Project	Acres Sold	Acres Open to Entry
American Falls Canal and Power Co.....	57,242	48,875	8,000
Big Lost River Irrigation Co.....	85,758	60,524	None
Blaine County Irrigation Co.....	14,780	12,200	2,580
Emmett Irrigation District.....	5,808	5,800	None
High Line Pumping Co.....	5,000	3,980
Houston Ditch Co.....	1,960	1,520	None
Idaho Irrigation Co.....	150,154	91,587	58,567
King Hill Irrigation and Power Co.*	13,359	9,969	3,390
King Hill Extension Irrigation Co.*	9,655	8,139	1,516
Keating Carey Land Co.....	3,836	3,756
Marysville Canal and Improvement Co.....	14,538	14,000	None
Owsley Carey Land and Irrigation Co.....	13,590	5,880	7,710
Portneuf-Marsh Valley Irrigation Co.....	11,914	10,228	1,200
Pratt Irrigation Co.....	4,764	3,500	1,264
Snake River Irrigation Co.....	6,000	1,000	1,500
Twin Falls Land and Water Co.....	240,000	200,145	None
Twin Falls North Side Land and Water Co.....	207,145	141,697	35,000
Twin Falls Oakley Land and Water Co.....	44,014	29,012	None
Twin Falls Salmon River Land and Water Co.....	92,249	73,278	None

* System now owned by United States Reclamation Service.

The secretary of the interior authorized the construction of the Minidoka project in 1904. The first water delivery was made over this tract by the Reclamation Service in 1907. The project embraces 120,000 acres of irrigable land and



IRRIGATION—A SAGE-BRUSH TRACT.

was erected at a cost of about \$6,000,000. It is the second largest individual federal project in the United States.

The King Hill project is relatively small and originally consisted of two Carey Act projects. It was taken over by the United States Reclamation Service in 1917.

270. Kinds of Dams.—One of the highest dams in the world, the Arrowrock Dam, 351 feet high, on the Boise project, was built under the provisions of the Reclamation Act. The Minidoka dam was likewise built in this way.

Dams are of various types of construction and are built of different kinds of material. Some are of solid concrete or masonry, such as the Arrowrock and Salmon River Dams. Others are of earth, such as the Oakley Dam, and others are of rock and earth combined, such as the Milner and Minidoka Dams. There are in southern Idaho, more great dams

of different types than there are anywhere else in the world in the same area.

The valley of the Nile is often spoken of as a remarkable example of what irrigation will do. This valley is from 3 to



IRRIGATION—TURNING WATER INTO THE DITCHES.

10 miles wide and, outside of the Delta of the Nile, is about 350 miles long, or as long approximately, as from Weiser, in Washington County, to Idaho Falls, in Bonneville County, measured along the course of the Snake River. The great Assuan Dam on the Nile is 6,400 feet long and 130 feet high at its highest point. The Arrowrock, Salmon River, and Oakley Dams are all higher than this.

271. The Use of Water.—The important feature about the use of water in Idaho and other Western States in the arid region is that the water belongs to the person who first takes and uses it. The right is given to take out of streams and use as much water as may be necessary to irrigate the land. In the Eastern States, no such right exists. In those States the water must remain in the river except for such ordinary uses as are made of it. Many thousands of acres

still remain to be reclaimed by means of the building of canals. The works hereafter to be built must of necessity be of great size and high cost, since in most instances they will call for the building of expensive reservoirs and long lines of



IRRIGATION—THE FINISHED PRODUCT, A SUGAR-BEET FIELD.

canals. It is necessary to have accurate knowledge with regard to the water-supply in streams, in order to properly plan further development. This information is obtained by stream measurements or gaugings. The work is sometimes conducted by the United States Geological Survey in connection with the State.

CHAPTER XIX

NOTEWORTHY RECENT EVENTS

272. Idaho at the World's Columbian Exposition (1893).—Although scarcely three years old, the State of Idaho was effectively represented at the Columbian Exposition held at Chicago, in 1893. Legislative appropriations aggregating \$50,000 made possible a notable display of the mineral, timber, and agricultural resources of the newly created State. The Idaho Building, a three-story log structure, modelled after a Swiss chalet, was one of the most artistic buildings on the Exposition grounds.

273. The Carey Act (1894).—In 1894 Senator Joseph M. Carey, of Wyoming, gave his name to a piece of federal legislation which vitally influenced the future development of southern and eastern Idaho. In accordance with the provisions of this act, Congress agreed to donate a million acres of land to Idaho and other arid Western States, on condition that these States would, in turn, cause the land to be irrigated and reclaimed. Each State was authorized to make contracts with corporations or persons for the reclamation of these lands by the construction of irrigation works. As fast as the State could show the United States Government that the works had been built, the government would issue patents to the State, and the State, in turn, would convey the land to the settlers. The original law provided that the land must be reclaimed within ten years after the act was passed. This limitation prevented the undertaking of large irrigation works. Investors also feared that they would not have sufficient security for the money which they would have to spend.

274. Carey Act Amendments.—To protect the persons advancing money for the construction work, Congress, in

1896, passed an additional act, providing that the State would permit a lien or claim to be created against the land for the expenses incurred in reclaiming it and also for reasonable interest. In this way the companies which advanced the money were protected and encouraged to increase their investments.

In 1901 the law was again amended so as to provide that there should be a ten-year period allowed in which to reclaim the land, from the time the works of each project were started, instead of from the time the Carey Act was passed. This change proved beneficial and for the first time the Carey Act became an effective law under which irrigation projects might be carried out. The building of important works under this law commenced in 1903, that being the year in which work was started in what is generally known as the Twin Falls country. Since that time, the development under the Carey Act has been extensive in the southern and eastern portions of the State.

275. Woman Suffrage for Idaho (1896).—Idaho was the fourth American commonwealth to adopt woman suffrage. On January 21, 1895, the Third Legislature passed a joint resolution which permitted the electors of the State to vote on a woman suffrage amendment to the constitution. At the next general election (November 3, 1896) the amendment was overwhelmingly indorsed by the voters of the State. The final count showed that 12,126 votes had been cast in favor of the measure, while only 6,282 ballots had been registered against it. The State Board of Canvassers, however, refused to declare the amendment carried on the ground that 12,126 votes did not represent a majority of the total votes cast at the election (29,697). A few weeks later (December 11, 1896) the supreme court unanimously held that a majority of the votes cast on the amendment measure was sufficient to secure its adoption.

276. The Spanish-American War (1898).—On April 25, 1898, following our declaration of war against Spain, President McKinley issued his memorable call for 125,000 volun-

teers. Governor Steunenberg issued a similar proclamation and in less than three weeks the First Idaho Regiment of Infantry Volunteers was organized and mustered into the Federal service at Camp Stevenson at Boise. On May 19, the Idaho troops departed for the Philippine Islands and reached Manila Bay on the following July 31 (1898).

During February, 1899, the Idaho volunteers rendered brave and efficient assistance to their government in suppressing the Filipino Insurrection.

Among the hard-fought engagements in which they participated were the battles of Santa Ana (February 4-5); Caloocan (February 10-11); and Guadalupe (February 16, 17, and 18).

At the battle of Santa Ana, General Edward McConville of Lewiston, gallantly met his death "on the advancing crest of battle." A short time before he expired (February 5, 1899) a message from President McKinley was read to the stricken soldier, informing him that he had been advanced to the honorary rank of brigadier-general. As General McConville was borne away from the bloody field of Santa Ana, he said to his comrades: "The Idaho boys are covering themselves with glory."

277. **Industrial Disturbances (1892 and 1899).**—Idaho, like other mining States, has had her share of industrial troubles. The first outbreak occurred in the Cœur d'Alene mining district, in 1892. Trouble over wages led to a strike. New men were brought in. This gave rise to acts of violence. A mill was blown up and federal troops had to be called in to restore order. From then until 1899 there were various acts of lawlessness in the Cœur d'Alene district. Men were killed on little or no provocation and the towns were terrorized. The climax came in the destruction of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mill by dynamite, in 1899. Governor Steunenberg was forced to call for federal troops. Several hundred miners were arrested and confined for a time in a stockade which at one time had been used for cattle. The prisoners called this the "bull pen." Paul

Corcoran, a leader, was tried and sentenced to prison for a term of years. Order was finally restored, but feeling ran high and many threats were uttered against the governor.

278. Assassination of Governor Steunenberg (1905).—Six years afterward, when Governor Steunenberg was entering his home at Caldwell, on the evening of December

30, 1905, a bomb which had been fastened to his gate was exploded and caused his death. Harry Orchard was arrested for this crime and confessed that he had placed the bomb which killed the former governor. His confession also implicated Charles H. Moyer, the president of the Western Federation of Miners, William D. Haywood, secretary and treasurer, and George A. Pettibone, a member of the executive committee, under instructions from all of whom Orchard claimed he had been acting. Orchard also freely confessed



GOVERNOR FRANK STEUNENBERG.

that he had committed a number of other serious crimes. Haywood, and Pettibone were separately tried for the murder (May, 1907, to January, 1908). At these trials, Orchard acted as chief witness for the State. Both trials, however, resulted in the acquittal of the defendants and soon afterward the State dropped the prosecution against Moyer. Later, Orchard himself entered a plea of guilty to the charge of murder and was sentenced to be hanged, but this sentence was afterward changed to life imprisonment and he is still confined in the penitentiary.

The assassination of Governor Steunenberg sent a wave of grief and indignation over the entire State. The confes-

sion of Orchard and the trials of Haywood and Pettibone attracted the attention of the nation, and newspaper men from all parts of the country attended and reported the trials.

279. The Reclamation Act (1902).—The Reclamation Act, which has also been called the National Irrigation Law, was passed by Congress in 1902. The object of the law was to have the United States Government assist in reclaiming the arid lands of the Western States. For this purpose, it was provided that the moneys received from the sales of public lands in certain States, together with the surplus fees and commissions of the registers and receivers of the land-offices, should constitute a "reclamation fund." This fund was to be used to construct and maintain irrigation works for the storage and distribution of water. The secretary of the interior was authorized to make examinations and surveys of lands and to construct the irrigation works.

280. How Title Is Secured.—Entrymen upon lands irrigated under the provisions of this law, in addition to complying with the homestead laws, must have reclaimed and cultivated, for two years at least, one-half of the irrigable area of the land they have taken, before they can receive their title. Even when the property has been conveyed to the entryman, it is subject to the lien or claim of the government for the expense incurred in getting the water on the land. Homesteads taken up under this law are commonly known as reclamation homesteads.

281. The Prohibition Movement.—In 1909, a statute known as the Local Option Law, was passed by the legislature of the State. This law provides that 40 per cent of the qualified voters of any county might petition the county commissioners of their county to call an election for the special purpose of deciding whether the sale of intoxicating liquors should thereafter be prohibited in the county. When such a petition was filed and an election called, if a majority of the votes cast were in favor of the petition, or

"dry," the county became a prohibition district and the sale of liquor as a beverage in it was prohibited.

282. State Prohibition Law (1915).—What is known as the State-Wide Prohibition Law was passed by the legislature in 1915. By this law, the whole State was constituted a prohibition district, and after the law became effective, the manufacture, disposal, transportation, and possession of intoxicating liquors anywhere in the State became unlawful and was prohibited. The law went into effect on January 1, 1916. At that time, twenty-six of the thirty-seven counties of the State were already "dry," either under the provisions of the local-option law or because of other circumstances. In 1915 the legislature also passed a joint resolution proposing that the State constitution should itself be so amended as to prohibit the manufacture, sale, and transportation for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage in Idaho. This amendment was voted upon by the people at the general election held on November 7, 1916, and was ratified by an overwhelming majority.

283. Idaho Troops on the Mexican Frontier (1916).—On June 18, 1916, in response to telegraphic orders from the Secretary of War, the Idaho National Guard units were mobilized at Camp John T. Morrison, Boise, for duty on the Mexican frontier. In conformity with the provisions of the recently enacted National Defense Act (June 2, 1916), the different organizations were mustered into the Federal service on the following July 3, 5, and 6. On July 7 the regiment entrained for Nogales, Arizona, and arrived at that point five days later. After five months of distinguished service on the Mexican border, the Second Idaho Regiment received orders (December 8) to return to the State, and on January 27, 1917, was formally mustered out of the Federal service.

The physical condition of the young men who constituted the Second Idaho Infantry was excellent. In deportment and drill, they were accorded praise by the higher military authorities. Moreover, the "Second Idaho" bears the

proud distinction of being the first National Guard organization in the United States to have every officer and man belonging to it sworn in under the new oath required by the National Defense Act.

284. Idaho's Part in the World War (1917).—On April 6, 1917, Idaho, together with her sister States, entered the World War. In harmony with the terms of the National Selective Service Act (May 18), 41,606 young men from Idaho between the ages of twenty-one and thirty, inclusive, registered on National Registration Day (June 5).¹ On August 5 the Second Idaho Regiment of Infantry was drafted into the national service. On September 5, the first increment of Idaho's Selective Service men entrained for Camp Lewis, near American Lake, Washington. The first and second battalions of the Second Idaho Regiment departed from Boise barracks for Camp Greene, Charlotte, North Carolina, on September 24, and a month later were followed by the third battalion (October 22).

These three battalions were shortly afterward merged into the United States National Guard Army. Although the "Second Idaho" thereby lost its identity, its efficient record will continue as a source of pride to the people of Idaho.

On March 1, 1918, Idaho lost her first son in the war, when Captain Stewart W. Hoover, of Blackfoot, was killed in action. On June 5, 1918, in compliance with the provisions of the Second National Registration Act (May 16, 1918), 2,786 young men who had reached the age of twenty-one years since June 5, 1917, registered under the Selective Service regulations. On July 22, 1918, the number of Idaho men who had entered the service, reached the total of 12,590. Of this number, 5,060 were volunteers. Moreover, a large number of young men had entered the navy as marines or as members of other branches of the naval service.

Idaho has given enthusiastic support to the Liberty

¹ The total number of registrants for the nation was 9,586,508.

Loan, Red Cross, and Thrift and War Savings Stamp drives, having in every instance exceeded its assigned quotas. Religious organizations, such as the Young Men's Christian Association, the Knights of Columbus, the Salvation Army, the Young Women's Christian Association, as well as various fraternal orders, have been efficient factors in promoting the success of war activities. Effective patriotic service has also been rendered by the State, county, and local Councils of Defense, the Food and Fuel Administrators, the Liberty Loan, Thrift and War Savings Stamp committees, the Four-Minute Men, and similar agencies.¹

The University of Idaho has for many years conducted military training for her students under the command of a United States army officer. In the Spanish-American War, this institution furnished a company of soldiers which distinguished itself by bravery in action. At the outbreak of the present war large numbers of her students and alumni went directly into the army or into officers' training-camps. In September, 1918, there were over 300 stars on her service-flag.

At the university, from June 15 to August 15 (1918), a first unit of 100 men, including 10 carpenters, 10 blacksmiths, 20 general mechanics, and 40 radiotelegraphers were given technical military training. From August 15 to October 15 a second unit of 200 men received similar instruction.

During this same period, at the Idaho Technical Institute, 20 young men were trained in general mechanics, 40 in auto mechanics, and 40 in radiotelegraphy. The young men who enrolled in these courses at both institutions were members of the Selective Service or United States National Army.

Idaho's contribution in such indispensable food-supplies as wheat, meat, sugar, and potatoes has been large. In

¹To September 1, 1918, the people of Idaho had contributed in loans and gifts for the support of war activities more than \$30,400,000.

the production of wool for war material, Idaho has been one of the leading States of the Union. For aeroplane construction the State has furnished white and Western soft pine. A large percentage of the output of the Cœur d'Alene lead-mines, which are the most extensive producers of lead in the world, was recently taken over by the national government.

A noteworthy war distinction was won by Madison County in the spring of 1918. To this county belongs the honor of being the first 100-per-cent Thrift and War Savings Stamp county in the United States.¹

¹ A 100-per-cent county is one in which every pupil in every room in every school in the county is an owner of a Thrift or War Savings Stamp.

CHAPTER XX

MATERIAL AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS

285. Idaho Has Vast Resources.—Idaho is a State of varied and almost boundless resources. Its great mineral wealth, for years the leading source of revenue, is now (1918) surpassed by the princely incomes from its farms.

From the days when Father De Smet (1841) marvelled at our "noble trees—through which the sun's rays never penetrate," our extensive and, in many instances, almost impenetrable forests have been a source of wonder to the traveller. Not less significant is the huge and almost, as yet, undeveloped richness of the water-power furnished by our mountain streams.

Moreover, our Americanized population, sifted and strengthened by numerous migrations across a continent, has become the possessor of an exceptionally fertile soil and an equable, healthful climate.

It can with the soberest truth be said that Idaho in future years is destined to provide sustenance for millions of people.

286. Mineral Wealth.—The chief mineral products of Idaho are lead, zinc, silver, copper, and gold. The value of the output of these metals in Idaho in 1917 reached the enormous total of \$56,292,210.

Since 1860, the year which ushered in the mining era for the future Idaho, the endless stream of mineral wealth that has flowed from her treasure-fields has, according to official estimates, enriched the world by over \$800,000,000.¹

To the Cœur d'Alene mining district in Shoshone County, Idaho, belongs the unique distinction of being the richest lead-silver district in the world.

¹ 1917 Annual Report of State Mine Inspector Robert N. Bell.

During the year 1917, Idaho shared with Missouri the honor of leading all the States in the Union in the production of lead.

287. Stock-Raising.—No State in the Union produces better animals than Idaho. Its great stretches of fine



IDAHO SHEEP.

Awarded first prize at the Chicago International Live Stock Show in 1917.

grazing-lands, its plentiful supply of pure mountain water, together with the abundant grains and grasses used for feed, make it an ideal State for stock-raising. The large ranges of the early days are, however, rapidly being occupied by settlers, and, in time, the great herds of beef-cattle will be supplanted by the domestic animals of the farms. Dairy-cattle and dairy-products are greatly increasing. In 1915 there were 379,000 range-cattle and 120,000 milch-cows in the State.

Idaho ranks as the fourth State in the Union in sheep-raising, the number of sheep produced within her borders being exceeded only by those in Wyoming, Montana, and New Mexico. In 1915 there were more than 3,000,000



OPEN STAND OF YELLOW PINE.

sheep in Idaho with a value of over \$14,000,000 and in the same year 15,000,000 pounds of Idaho wool were marketed. The sheep winter in the protected valleys and in the spring start into the higher country and the mountains, where excellent grazing is found.

The raising of horses has become a valuable industry and several important markets have been established from which horses and mules are shipped to all parts of the world. The largest horse and mule market in the State is situated at Caldwell.

As the farms are being developed, hog-raising is becoming a more important industry. In 1915, there were in Idaho 328,000 swine with a total value in excess of \$3,000,000.

288. The Lumber Industry.—Lumber is the leading manufacturing industry in Idaho and provides employment for thousands of men. In 1917 there were one hundred and thirty-five (135) sawmills and eleven (11) shingle-mills in operation in the State. The largest of these mills is the famous Potlatch Lumber Mill at Potlatch, Latah County. It is one of the four largest sawmills in the world. If the boards 6 inches wide and 1 inch thick which this giant plant can cut in one day were placed end to end, they would reach 133 miles, or nearly the distance by rail between Lewiston, Idaho, and Spokane, Washington. Among the other large mills in the State are the Boise-Payette Lumber Company's plants near Boise and Emmett.

The value of Idaho's lumber product in 1917 was estimated at \$16,456,500.

289. National Forest.—Of the one hundred and fifty-seven (157) national forests in the United States, nineteen (19) are situated in the State of Idaho. Over one-third (37 per cent) of the entire area of Idaho is covered with forests. The total stand of timber in our State, when measured in terms of board feet, is officially estimated at 98,000,000,000 feet. During 1916 an enormous quantity of lumber, approximately 846,000,000 board feet, was cut within the borders of our State.



YELLOW PINE READY FOR THE SAWMILL.

Of the entire timber holdings within Idaho, 58.1 per cent is owned by the Federal government; 30.75 per cent by private interests; 10.7 per cent by the State, and .45 per cent is in the Indian reservations.

Some idea of the magnificent forage advantages afforded by the national forests may be gained from the fact that



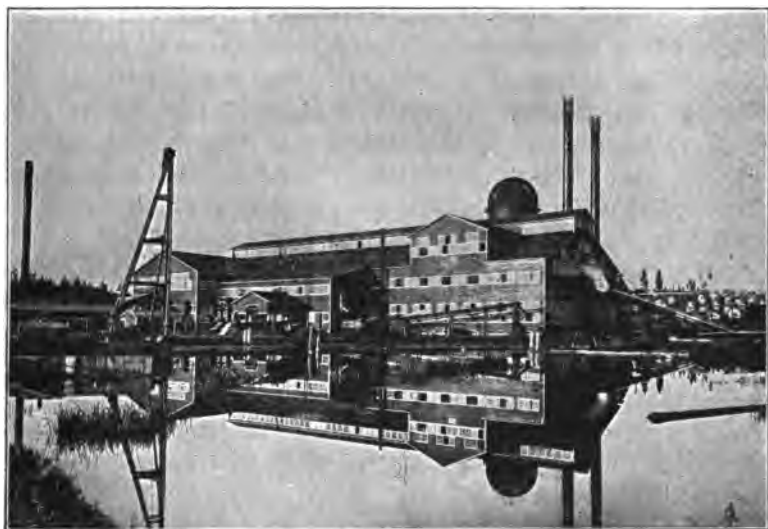
HAULING THE LOGS TO THE SAWMILLS.

during the year ending June 30, 1917, 1,672,218 sheep, 180,148 cattle, and 14,321 horses were grazed within these areas.

Prior to the creation of the forest reserves (1891) and the national forests (1905) title to many thousands of acres of the choicest timbered areas passed to private ownership. It is these privately owned forest lands that are supplying the larger portion of our present lumber product. The timber holdings of the national government are situated in the remote and more inaccessible mountain regions. These are destined in the future to furnish the raw material for our lumber industry. The principal trees of Idaho in their order of commercial importance are the white pine,

Western or "yellow" pine, spruce, cedar, white fir, larch, and red fir.

290. Water-Power.—Thanks to its great waterfalls and swift mountain streams, Idaho to-day ranks as the fifth State in the nation in the richness of its water-power re-



THE POTLATCH LUMBER-MILLS.
One of the four largest sawmills.

sources. In point of developed water-power, Idaho ranks fourth among Western States (152,360 horse-power). It is surpassed only by California (1,061,494 horse-power), Washington (746,840 horse-power), and Montana (357,084 horse-power).

The largest power companies operating and owning plants in Idaho at the present time are the Idaho Power Company, Boise; the Utah Power and Light Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; and the Washington Water Power Company, Spokane, Washington.

To-day this mysterious, silent power is lighting and heat-

ing buildings, cooking food, moving urban and interurban cars, operating the machinery in mines and factories, and running the giant pumps of irrigation-plants.

291. The Public-School System.—A radical change was made in the administration of the public-school system of Idaho in 1913. The legislature passed a law which provided, in effect, that the entire system from the primary grades to the State University was thereafter to be controlled by a single board of education. The importance of the change can hardly be overestimated. Instead of six separate boards which had before that year controlled the schools and State educational institutions, there was created one new board which was given all the powers previously exercised by the six boards. The legal name of this board is the State Board of Education and Board of Regents of the University of Idaho. It consists of five appointed members and the State superintendent of public instruction, who is a member by virtue of her office. The governor appoints one member each year for a term of five years. The law requires that the members of the Board of Education shall be appointed solely because of their ability and without reference to locality, party affiliation, or religion. The board appoints the commissioner of education, who is its chief executive officer and as such directs the educational work of the State.

Besides the elementary and high schools, the Idaho public-school system includes the following State institutions: the University of Idaho, located at Moscow; the Lewiston State Normal; the Albion State Normal; the Idaho Technical Institute, located at Pocatello; the Idaho Industrial Training School, located at St. Anthony, and the State School for the Deaf and Blind, located at Gooding.

292. Free Libraries.—In 1903 the State Library Commission was established by legislative enactment. It consists of the attorney-general, secretary of state, State superintendent of public instruction, and the president of the State University. This commission has the management

of the travelling library of the State, and through its secretary gives encouragement and personal assistance to any community trying to establish a reading-room for the free use of its people. Struggling libraries are also helped. Cases of books are sent from the capital to all parts of the State, so that even the most remote mountain hamlets and newest settlements on sage-brush land may have the best books merely for the asking. The distinctive feature of this important branch of the educational work of the State is that the books are distributed free of cost to the communities to which they are sent. There are now over 250 travelling library-cases in circulation.

Within the State are public municipal libraries with attractive buildings, and nearly every town in the State has a free reading-room with books which form the nucleus of a future library.

293. Transportation.—The history of transportation in Idaho is a story of progress. Within the half-century lying between 1863 and 1913 the saddle-train and stage-coach were replaced by the passenger-train and the automobile. In this same period the pack-train and freight-wagon were superseded by the freight-car and the auto-truck.

To-day Idaho, once interlaced with winding Indian trails, is spanned by four transcontinental railroads and intersected by twenty steam and electric lines.

However, our greatest transportation era lies before us. In 1917 the State appropriated \$1,000,000 for the construction of a system of State highways. Those great arteries of communication will connect the rural product with its city market, establish a community of interest between remote and topographically divided sections, and will add to the pleasure of our guests from other States as well as enhance the recreational life of our own people.

294. Afterword: A Heritage of Patriotism and Americanism.—On the afternoon of August 12, 1805, the Lewis and Clark party made their historic entry into Idaho. Four members of that expedition, Meriwether Lewis, John

Shield, George Drewyer, and Hugh McNeal were the first white men to step on Idaho soil. One of the imperishable incidents associated with that event is the fact that the party crossed our future boundary-line holding aloft the Stars and Stripes. The entry of our national flag into Idaho was simultaneous with our first recorded event.

On another August day, in 1834, Nathaniel J. Wyeth, a gallant son of New England, completed the erection of Old Fort Hall. To fittingly commemorate this event, Wyeth's patriotic little company caused Old Glory to flutter to the breezes of the "Great American Desert." Thus Idaho, twenty-nine years before she began her political existence as a Territory, held her first flag-raising celebration.

During the succeeding twenty years thousands of intrepid miners from our Eastern States journeyed over the Oregon Trail to Oregon. Emigrant-train followed emigrant-train into that distant region, and assisted in winning the future States of Idaho, Washington, and Oregon for the American flag. Those emigrants who lived to reach Oregon and the thousands of nameless heroes and heroines whose graves marked the route of the Old Oregon Trail helped weave three stars on our country's flag.

In the summer of 1860 Captain E. D. Pierce discovered gold on a tributary of the Clearwater River, and ushered in the mining era for the future Idaho. From West and East thousands of gold-seekers soon thronged into our lonely gulches. These stalwart young Americans found themselves in a land beyond the pale of government, laws, and courts. In remote mountain valleys they immediately reared that orderly structure of self-government known as the mining-camp. As a pure democracy it rivalled the New England town meeting. The mining-camp must ever stand as a memorial to the sturdy Americanism of Idaho's earliest citizenry.

"Last scene of all" came the battle that was fought and won by American men and women on our lonely sage-brush

tracts. Idaho history records no braver deeds than those performed by the unsung heroes and heroines who transformed barren desert claims into productive ranches and hewed out American homes for their children.

The story of Idaho is a story of pathfinders and of pioneers who have followed the ever-receding westward frontier. It is a story of hardships endured and of battles fought and won. But, best of all, the explorer, the emigrant, the miner and homesteader have bequeathed to present and future generations the priceless heritage of *patriotism* and *Americanism*.

Let us hope that in the conquests of peace and war that front the sons and daughters of Idaho during the future years they will prove worthy of their inheritance.

SUPPLEMENT A

A POLITICAL-HISTORY SKETCH

IDAHO TERRITORY, 1863-1890

295. William H. Wallace (1863).—William H. Wallace, a lawyer of Pierce County, Washington Territory, was Idaho's first Territorial governor. He was appointed March 10, 1863, by President Lincoln, a close personal and political friend. After issuing an election proclamation and choosing Lewiston as the point where the First Territorial Legislature should meet, he resigned the governorship to become Territorial delegate to Congress, to which position he had been elected October 31, 1863, on the Republican ticket. As political sentiment in the Territory soon came to be overwhelmingly Democratic, due to a large immigration to the mining-camps from Missouri and other Southern States, Idaho was not represented in Congress by a Republican during the succeeding twenty years. Upon Governor Wallace's resignation William B. Daniels, of Yamhill County, Oregon, became acting governor. He delivered the first message to Idaho's First Territorial Legislature, which assembled at Lewiston, December 7, 1863.

296. Caleb Lyon (1864-1866).—Idaho's second governor, Caleb Lyon "of Lyonsdale," as he always designated himself, is the most erratic and picturesque figure in our Territorial annals. He was a direct descendant of General Montcalm, of Quebec fame, was highly educated, and had had a sensational political career in New York State and California before receiving his appointment to the governorship of Idaho by President Lincoln. He delivered messages before the Second Territorial Legislature held at Lewiston and the Third Legislature which convened at Boise City.

In the fall of 1864 Idaho sent E. D. Holbrook, a young Democratic lawyer from Idaho City, to Congress. He was in his early twenties and was the youngest delegate that ever represented the Territory in Washington. Inasmuch as the delegate was the only representative a Territory had in the national Congress, the office carried with it much more relative influence than does the position of congressman from a State. Accordingly, in Territorial days the delegateship was the position most usually sought after by aspiring politicians. The most noteworthy event of Lyon's administration was the removal of the Territorial archives from Lewiston to Boise in 1865.

297. **David W. Ballard (1866-1870).**—President Andrew Johnson appointed Idaho's third Territorial governor. His choice was David W. Ballard, a physician from Yamhill County, Oregon. He delivered messages before both the Fourth and Fifth Territorial Legislatures. During his administration the great placer-mining industry, which had reached its high tide of prosperity about 1866, gradually declined. In 1868, when Wyoming Territory was organized, the Federal carving-knife cut off a portion of southeastern Idaho. In 1870 President Grant made several unsuccessful efforts to provide a successor to Governor Ballard. The President's first choice was Doctor Samuel Bard, a newspaper man from Atlanta, Georgia, who declined the honor. President Grant's next choice was General Gilman Marston, a distinguished citizen of New Hampshire. General Marston was under the impression that the position paid \$25,000 per year. His declination of the gubernatorial honor was prompt when he learned that the salary was only \$2,500 per annum. Idaho City, which had been the Territorial metropolis since 1863, furnished still another congressional delegate in J. K. Shafer, a prominent Democratic lawyer of the "Basin," who represented Idaho in Congress from 1869 to 1871.

298. **Edward J. Curtis (1870).**—It fell to the lot of Edward J. Curtis, the Territorial secretary and acting governor,

to address the Sixth Legislature, which convened in December, 1870. He served as governor during all or part of the years 1870, 1871, 1875, 1883, and 1884. Curtis was a native of Massachusetts, and had had extensive political experience both in California and in Idaho. He was a kindly, obliging gentleman and was affectionately known as "Ned" Curtis by the Territorial pioneers. He knew the routine work of the governor's office better than did any of the non-resident governors and was instrumental in organizing and classifying our first State library.

During the year 1871 President Grant had his usual difficulties in selecting a Territorial governor for Idaho. Alexander H. Conner, a noted lawyer of Indianapolis, Indiana, was offered the governorship, but declined to serve. President Grant fared a little better, however, with his next appointee, Thomas M. Bowen, of Colorado. Bowen came to Idaho and qualified for the governorship. The position proving unattractive, Bowen left the Territory after serving as chief executive only a week. In the fall of 1870 S. A. Merritt, another of Idaho City's prominent Democratic attorneys, was sent to the national Capitol as delegate.

299. Thomas W. Bennett (1871-1875).—President Grant finally succeeded in finding a governor for Idaho. On October 24, 1871, he appointed Thomas W. Bennett, of Richmond, Indiana, one of the ablest and most popular of Idaho's non-resident governors. Governor Bennett had served under Grant in the Civil War and had been advanced for distinguished ability and bravery to the rank of brigadier-general.

In 1872 the honor of having a townsman in Congress shifted from Idaho City to Boise City, when John Hailey, a Democrat and prominent business man of the Territory, was elected to Congress.

Although Governor Bennett was a member of a minority party, he was popular throughout the Territory. In the fall of 1874 he ran for Congress against S. S. Fenn, a well-known Democrat of Mt. Idaho, Idaho County. Both

candidates claimed the election, so close was the vote. The committee of elections of the House of Representatives finally decided that Mr. Fenn was elected by a plurality of 105 votes.

The years of Governor Bennett's administration cover a period of industrial readjustment and transition. The placer-mining industry had steadily declined since about 1866; capital, so necessary to the development of quartz-mining, had not on a large scale come to "far-away" Idaho; the demonetization of silver and the panic of 1873 had paralyzed industrial activity; the failure of the Bank of California, in 1875, had closed the Owyhee mines; railroads had not reached the Territory; irrigation was only in its infancy; and the cattle industry, so extensive in the eighties, was not then a prominent source of wealth.

300. David P. Thompson (1875-1876).—David P. Thompson, of Oregon City, Oregon, was another of President Grant's gubernatorial appointees. Governor Thompson did not have the honor of delivering a Territorial message, as he resigned in July, 1876, several months before the Ninth Legislature convened. He was the most pronounced representative of the "Captain of Industry" type of man that the roster of Idaho Territorial governors presents. After his return to Oregon he began the building of railroads, canals, and mills on an extensive scale and was president of a number of banks. In 1879 he was elected mayor of Portland, where his family still resides (1918).

301. Mason Brayman (1876-1880).—Mason Brayman, of Ripon, Wisconsin, was the last of the rather long list of governors selected for Idaho by President Grant. Brayman had had a distinguished record as an officer in the Civil War and had been advanced to the rank of major-general. He had spent most of his active life in Illinois, where he was prominent both in business and in politics. Governor Brayman arrived in Idaho just in time to take an official part in two of the most picturesque and stirring

episodes in our history—the Nez Perce (1877) and Bannack (1878) Indian Wars. It was during his administration, also, that that long-looked-for event, the coming of the railroad, became an actuality. In 1877 the Utah and Northern Line passed through southeastern Idaho.

In 1878 the political centre of gravity shifted again to Idaho City when George Ainslie, a prominent Democratic lawyer of Boise County, was elected to Congress. He was re-elected in 1880. On August 7, 1878, President Hayes offered the Territorial governorship to John P. Hoyt, of Michigan, who declined the position that he might accept a justiceship on the Washington Territorial supreme bench.

302. John B. Neill (1880-1883).—John B. Neill had the honor of assuming the governorship at the beginning of that prosperous decade that lay between 1880 and 1890. He was a native of Ohio and had acted as private secretary to President Hayes while the latter was governor of Ohio. Before receiving his Idaho appointment Governor Neill had been receiver of the Land Office at Salt Lake City. His administration was characterized by two notable industrial events—the discovery of extensive quartz-mines in the Wood River country in 1880 (Hailey) and the completion of the Northern Pacific through northern Idaho (1882).

In the fall of 1882 Idaho went Republican. T. F. Singhisier was sent to Congress, the first Republican to be elected delegate since Wallace in 1863. This political upheaval was chiefly due to the fact that Mr. Singhisier advocated the annexation of the "Panhandle" to Washington Territory.

303. John N. Irwin (1883).—The appointment of John N. Irwin as governor of Idaho is an event that reads like fiction, but is in reality the soberest history. Governor Irwin was the son of a wealthy Keokuk, Iowa, merchant. The powerful Senator Allison, of Iowa, procured his appointment as Territorial executive for Idaho. When Irwin arrived in Idaho he visited the Owyhee and Wood River mining-camps, where he was treated to such lavish hospitality that he returned to Boise in somewhat impaired health.

Upon gaining his usual poise he unceremoniously boarded a train for his old home in Iowa, and never again returned to Idaho. Soon after his return home Irwin received a salary warrant for \$1,500, which represented compensation for services rendered while Governor of Idaho. Young Irwin, the soul of honor, returned the money to the government. Some thoughtless clerk in the Treasury Department placed the money in the government's "conscience fund," where it is on deposit at the present time.

304. **William M. Bunn (1884-1885).**—William M. Bunn was appointed governor of Idaho March 26, 1884, by his personal and political friend, President Chester A. Arthur. Prior to receiving his Idaho appointment he had been a lawyer and editor of Philadelphia. A notable event of Bunn's administration was the stampede to the famous Cœur d'Alene mining region (1884). To-day this district is known as the richest lead-producing centre in the world. On January 1, 1885, the first passenger-train passed through southern Idaho over the "Short Line."

The issue of annexing the Idaho Panhandle to Washington Territory continued to gain momentum until 1884, when the Democrats, not to be outdone by the Republicans, put an annexation plank in their platform. John Hailey was again nominated for Congress and elected in the autumn of 1884. He secured the passage of a bill for annexation, which did not become a law, through President Cleveland's failure to sign it.

305. **E. A. Stevenson (1885-1889).**—Edward A. Stevenson, Idaho's first and only Democratic Territorial governor, received his appointment from President Cleveland, September 29, 1885. For several years prior to his appointment to the Territorial governorship he had been a mining man at Idaho City. He was the first governor who was a resident of Idaho at the time of his appointment.

Idaho's first capitol building at Boise City was completed in 1885, at a cost of \$80,000. The cattle industry, which had been steadily growing in importance since the

seventies, reached its height about 1888. Since the early nineties the sheep industry has overshadowed the cattle business of the "open range" days.

In the fall of 1886 Fred T. Dubois, of Blackfoot, a former United States marshal, was elected to Congress on the Republican ticket. Mr. Dubois was re-elected in 1888, and was the third Republican delegate to go to Washington during the twenty-seven years that comprise the Territorial period.

An important enactment of the last Territorial Legislature was the establishment of the State University at Moscow (January 30, 1889).

306. **George L. Shoup (1889-1890).**—George L. Shoup, a merchant of Salmon City, Idaho, was Idaho's last Territorial governor. He had long been identified prominently with the Republican party. On April 1, 1889, he received his appointment from President Harrison, but did not assume the duties of his office until a month later. He became governor at a time when the people were deeply interested in the coming of Statehood. The story of his administration is largely a recital of the various legal and political steps which a Territory must take before assuming the more dignified rôle of Statehood.

SUPPLEMENT B

A POLITICAL-HISTORY SKETCH

IDAHO SINCE STATEHOOD, 1890-1918

307. George L. Shoup (July 3-December 19, 1890).—George L. Shoup, Idaho's last Territorial and first State governor, qualified as chief executive of the new commonwealth July 3, 1890. The Republicans elected a full corps of State officers at the first special State election held October 1, 1890.

At the first State election (October 1, 1890) Willis Sweet, a Moscow attorney, was elected to complete the unexpired term of the Fifty-first Congress, which ended March 4, 1891. At the same election he was also chosen for the full two years' term, beginning on March 4, 1891.

The most significant enactment of the First Legislature was the passage of the Australian Ballot Law (1891), which aimed to insure a secret ballot and prevent election frauds.

308. Norman B. Willey (December 19, 1890-1893).—In the twenty-seven years of Statehood only one lieutenant-governor, Norman B. Willey, has become acting governor. By virtue of Mr. Shoup's resignation, December 19, 1890, Mr. Willey became governor on that date. Prior to his election to the governorship, Mr. Willey had been a mining man of Warrens, Idaho County.

The two events which signalized Governor Willey's administration are: (1) The completion of the Great Northern Railroad through the present Bonner County (May 6, 1892), the third transcontinental line to cross Idaho; and (2) the first Cœur d'Alene riots (July 11 to November 19, 1892).

309. William J. McConnell (1893-1897).—Only four of Idaho's eleven chief executives have served two terms. The first of the two-term governors was William J. McConnell, a merchant of Moscow.

At the general election of 1892 Willis Sweet was again returned to Congress. In 1894 he was succeeded by Edgar Wilson, a Boise attorney. An interesting feature of the general election of 1894 was the fact that the Populists polled heavier pluralities than did the Democrats.

The leading candidates for United States Senator in 1895 were Congressman Sweet and Senator Shoup. The contest in the legislature was the most protracted in the history of Statehood. On March 7, on the casting of the fifty-second ballot, Mr. Shoup was elected to succeed himself for the six-year term beginning March 4, 1895.

The chief events of Governor McConnell's administrations were: (1) The establishment of the Lewiston and Albion Normal Schools (1893); (2) the enactment of a measure accepting from Congress 1,000,000 acres of Carey Act lands (1895); (3) the passage of Idaho's first District Irrigation Law (1895); and (4) the adoption of the Woman Suffrage Amendment (1896).

310. Frank Steunenberg (1897-1901).—Frank Steunenberg, Idaho's first "war governor," had been a publisher and business man of Caldwell prior to his election to the governorship. He was elected chief executive of the State in the memorable "free silver" year of 1896. Nominated by the Democrats and endorsed by the then powerful Silver Republican and Populist parties, he was elected by the largest majority that has been accorded to any candidate since Statehood.

At the same election Captain James Gunn, a Populist, was elected to Congress by the Populists and Democrats. At the time of his election, he was editing a Populist newspaper at Boise.

On January 26, 1897, Henry Heitfeld, a Populist, was elected to the United States Senate by the Fourth Legisla-

ture. His election was brought about through his having received the united support of the Democratic and Populist members of the legislature. Prior to his election, Mr. Heitfeld had been a State senator from Nez Perce County.

In 1898 Governor Steunenberg was re-elected governor of Idaho by a large plurality. He again had the support of the Democrats, Silver Republicans, and Populists.

At the same election (1898), Edgar Wilson was elected Congressman on the Democratic and Free Silver ticket.

The three notable events of Governor Steunenberg's administrations were: (1) The Spanish-American War (1898); (2) the pacification of the Philippine Islands, in which Idaho troops took a distinguished part; and (3) the outbreak of the second Cœur d'Alene mining trouble (1899).

311. Frank W. Hunt (1901-1903).—Frank W. Hunt was elected governor of Idaho November 6, 1900. During the American occupation of the Philippine Islands in 1899 he had been captain of Company "A" of the First Idaho Infantry. In the campaign he was elected on the Democratic ticket, but had been supported by the Silver Republicans and Populists.

Thomas L. Glenn, a Populist and lawyer of Montpelier, Bear Lake County, was the successful "fusionist" candidate for representative in Congress.

On January 15, 1901, Fred T. Dubois was elected by the Sixth Legislature to the United States Senate. In the legislature he had received the almost united support of the Silver Republicans, Democrats, and Populists. At the Democratic State convention held the previous summer, he had been indorsed for the senatorship. Since 1896 when he dramatically walked out of the national Republican convention at St. Louis, after it had endorsed the gold standard, Mr. Dubois had been one of the leading Silver Republicans of the nation.

An event that was destined to influence vitally Idaho's future industrial development was the enactment by Congress of the National Reclamation Law (1902). This law

and the Carey Act (1894) have contributed more materially to the upbuilding of our State than have any other measures enacted by the Federal government.

312. John T. Morrison (1903-1905).—The year 1902 was characterized by Republican victories in both nation and State. John T. Morrison, a lawyer of Caldwell, was elected governor on the Republican ticket. At the same general election Burton L. French, of Moscow, was chosen Congressman.

After a brief but spirited contest in the joint Republican caucus of the Seventh Legislature, Judge Weldon B. Heyburn, of Wallace, defeated W. E. Borah, a Boise attorney, for the United States senatorship (January 8, 1903).

The years of Governor Morrison's administration mark the beginning of the Irrigation Era in Idaho history. In 1903 work was started on the South Side Twin Falls project, the first of the very large Carey Act reclamation enterprises undertaken in our State. This huge undertaking, the cost of which was in excess of \$3,500,000, was destined to reclaim over 200,000 acres of arid land. This project was promoted by I. B. Perrine, now a resident of Twin Falls, and financed by F. H. Buhl, of Sharon, Pennsylvania, Peter Kimberley, of Chicago, and S. B. Milner, of Salt Lake City, Utah.

313. Frank R. Gooding (1905-1909).—On November 8, 1904, Frank R. Gooding was elected governor of Idaho by the largest plurality ever received by any chief executive of the State. Prior to his election as governor, he had been a wool-grower and business man of Shoshone, Lincoln County.

In the fall of 1906 Mr. Gooding was again chosen governor and representative French was returned to Congress.

On January 15, 1907, W. E. Borah succeeded Fred T. Dubois in the United States Senate. An unusual feature of the election was the fact that Mr. Borah received the vote of every Republican member of the Ninth Legislature.

Six leading events of Governor Gooding's administrations

were: (1) The assassination of former Governor Steunenberg (December 30, 1905); (2) the completion of the South Side Twin Falls (Carey Act) project (1905); (3) the famous confession by Harry Orchard, admitting the Steunenberg assassination (1906); (4) the Haywood-Moyer-Pettibone labor trials (1907); (5) the commencement of the North Side Twin Falls (Carey Act) project (1907); (6) the completion of the Minidoka (Federal) project (1907); (7) the enactment of a law creating the State Historical Society of Idaho (1907).

314. James H. Brady (1909-1911).—James H. Brady, a Republican and a capitalist of Pocatello, was Idaho's next governor. At the same general election (1908) Thomas R. Hamer, a lawyer and business man of St. Anthony, was elected to Congress on the Republican ticket.

On January 12, 1909, the Tenth Legislature re-elected William B. Heyburn to the United States Senate for the six-year term, beginning March 4, 1909.

Three important events associated with Governor Brady's administration were: (1) The enactment of the Direct Primary Election Law (1909); (2) the passage of the Local Option Law (1909); (3) the completion of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, the fourth trans-continental line to cross Idaho (1910).

315. James H. Hawley (1911-1913).—James H. Hawley, a Boise attorney, was elected governor of Idaho November 8, 1910. He was the only Democrat, however, elected on the State ticket. The Republicans also secured control of both houses of the State Legislature. Mr. Hawley was the first Idaho governor to be nominated under the new Primary Election Law. He was also the first "pioneer" governor since McConnell. At the time of his election, he had been a resident of the State for a longer period than any governor since Statehood.

After an absence from Congress for two years, Burton L. French was again elected United States representative (1910). He was the last congressman to represent the en-

the State, as the Congressional Reapportionment Act of 1911 entitled Idaho to two Congressmen-at-large.

On November 16, 1912, Governor Hawley appointed Judge Kirtland I. Perky to fill the unexpired term of United States Senator Heyburn, who died October 17, 1912. Governor Hawley was the first chief executive in the history of Statehood who filled a United States senatorial vacancy.

Four leading events of Governor Hawley's administration were: (1) The adoption of three constitutional amendments permitting initiative, referendum, and recall legislation (1912); (2) the completion of the main portion of the new capitol building (1912); (3) the rise of the Progressive party (1912); and (4) the convening of the State Legislature in extraordinary session (1912).

316. John M. Haines (1913-1915).—John M. Haines, a business man of Boise City, was elected governor of Idaho November 5, 1912. In the exciting election of that year a heavy vote had been polled by the Republican, Democratic, and Progressive parties.

Two Republicans, Burton L. French and Addison T. Smith, were elected to represent the State in the lower house of Congress (1912).

On January 14, 1913, the Twelfth Legislature elected W. E. Borah to succeed himself for the six-year term commencing March 4, 1913. A few days later former Governor James H. Brady was elected to fill Senator Heyburn's unexpired term.

Notable pieces of legislation enacted during Governor Haines's term of office were: (1) A law providing for a State Board of Education (in conformity with a constitutional amendment adopted in 1912); (2) an enactment creating a Public Utilities Commission (1913); and (3) the passage of the Drainage District Law (1913).

317. Moses Alexander (1915-1918).—Moses Alexander, Idaho's second "war governor," was elected chief executive at the general election November 3, 1914. Be-

fore his election to the governorship he had been a merchant of Boise.

Governor Alexander was re-elected for a second term in 1916.

In 1914 Addison T. Smith and Robert M. McCracken, of Boise, were elected to Congress on the Republican ticket.

In the fall of 1916, Burton L. French was again elected to Congress to succeed Mr. McCracken.

Congressman Addison T. Smith was, at the same election, chosen for another two-year term (1916).

On January 22, 1918, John F. Nugent of Boise was appointed United States Senator by Governor Alexander to succeed James H. Brady, who died January 13, 1918.

The chief events which have characterized Governor Alexander's administrations to date are: (1) the completion of the Boise (Federal) project, a notable feature of which is Arrowrock Dam (1915); (2) the passage of a State-wide prohibition law (1915); (3) the completion of the Dalles-Celilo Canal (1915); (4) the passage of the constitutional amendment making prohibition a part of the organic law of the State (1916); (5) the mobilization of the Idaho National Guard for duty on the Mexican border (1916); (6) the enactment of a law providing \$1,000,000 for a system of State highways (1917); (7) the passage of a Workman's Compensation Law (1917); (8) and the furnishing of Idaho's quota of troops in the world war (1917, 1918).

SUPPLEMENT C

TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS

DATE OF SERVICE	APPOINTED BY
William H. Wallace.....1863	President Abraham Lincoln.
Caleb Lyon.....1864-1866	President Abraham Lincoln.
David W. Ballard.....1866-1870	President U. S. Grant.
Samuel Bard	} Resigned without acting.
Gilman Marston	
Thomas M. Bowen	
Thomas W. Bennett.....1871-1875	President U. S. Grant.
D. P. Thompson.....1875-1876	President U. S. Grant.
Mason Brayman.....1876-1880	President U. S. Grant.
John P. Hoyt (resigned without acting).	
John B. Neill.....1880-1883	President R. B. Hayes.
John N. Irwin (10 days).....1883-1884	President C. A. Arthur.
William M. Bunn.....1884-1885	President C. A. Arthur.
Edward A. Stevenson.....1885-1889	President Grover Cleveland.
George L. Shoup.....1889-1890	President Benjamin Harrison.

Edward J. Curtis was acting governor for many years and delivered the message before the Sixth Session of the Territorial Legislature in 1870.

TERRITORIAL CHIEF JUSTICES

DATE OF APPOINTMENT	APPOINTED BY
Sidney Edgerton ¹March 10, 1863	President Abraham Lincoln.
Silas Woodson ²July 26, 1864	President Abraham Lincoln.
John R. McBride.....Feb. 28, 1865	President Abraham Lincoln.
Thomas J. Bowers.....July 18, 1868	President Andrew Johnson.
David Noggle.....April 9, 1869	President U. S. Grant.
M. E. Hollister.....Jan. 14, 1875	President U. S. Grant.
William G. Thompson ² ..Jan. 13, 1879	President R. B. Hayes.
J. T. Morgan.....June 10, 1879	President R. B. Hayes.
J. B. Hays.....Aug. 14, 1885	President Grover Cleveland.
H. W. Weir.....Sept. 29, 1888	President Grover Cleveland.
James H. Beatty.....May, 1889	President Benjamin Harrison.

¹ Never held a term of court.

² Never qualified.

TERRITORIAL DELEGATES TO CONGRESS

DATES OF SERVICE		
W. H. Wallace.....	Republican.....	Jan. 4, 1864, to March 4, 1865 ¹
E. D. Holbrook.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1865, to March 4, 1867
E. D. Holbrook.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1867, to March 4, 1869
J. K. Shafer.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1869, to March 5, 1871
S. A. Merritt.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1871, to March 4, 1873
John Hailey.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1873, to March 4, 1875
Stephen S. Fenn.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1875, to March 4, 1877
Stephen S. Fenn.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1877, to March 4, 1879
George Ainslie.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1879, to March 4, 1881
George Ainslie.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1881, to March 4, 1883
T. F. Singiser.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1883, to March 4, 1885
John Hailey.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1885, to March 4, 1887
F. T. Dubois.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1887, to March 4, 1889
F. T. Dubois.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1889, until Statehood

STATE GOVERNORS

	POLITICAL PARTY	DATES OF SERVICE
George L. Shoup.....	Republican.....	1890
Norman B. Willey.....	Republican.....	1890-1893
William J. McConnell.....	Republican.....	1893-1897
Frank Steunenberg.....	Democrat.....	1897-1901
Frank W. Hunt.....	Democrat.....	1901-1903
John T. Morrison.....	Republican.....	1903-1905
Frank R. Gooding.....	Republican.....	1905-1909
James H. Brady.....	Republican.....	1909-1911
James H. Hawley.....	Democrat.....	1911-1913
John M. Haines.....	Republican.....	1913-1915
Moses Alexander.....	Democrat.....	1915-1918

CHIEF JUSTICES, SUPREME COURT

	DATES OF SERVICE
Isaac N. Sullivan.....	1891-1892
J. W. Huston.....	1893-1894
John T. Morgan.....	1895-1896
R. P. Quarles.....	1897-1898
Isaac N. Sullivan.....	1899-1900
C. O. Stockslager.....	1901-1902
James F. Ailshie.....	1903-1904
Isaac N. Sullivan.....	1905-1906

¹Unexpired term.

DATES OF SERVICE

James F. Ailshie	1907-1908
Isaac N. Sullivan	1909-1910
George H. Stewart	1911-1912
James F. Ailshie	1913-1914
Isaac N. Sullivan	1915-1916
Alfred Budge	1917-1918

UNITED STATES SENATORS

DATES OF SERVICE

William J. McConnell	1891
George L. Shoup	1891-1895
Fred T. Dubois	1891-1897
George L. Shoup	1895-1901
Henry Meitfield	1897-1903
Fred T. Dubois	1901-1907
Weldon B. Heyburn	1903-1909
William E. Borah	1907-1913
Weldon B. Heyburn (Deceased Oct. 17, 1912)	1909-1915
Kirtland I. Perky (Appointed Nov. 18, 1912)	1912-1913
James H. Brady	1913-1915
William E. Borah	1913-1919
James H. Brady (Deceased, Jan. 13, 1918)	1915-1918
John F. Nugent (Appointed Jan. 22, 1918)	1918-

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES

DATES OF SERVICE

Willis Sweet	1890-1895
Edgar Wilson	1895-1897
James Gunn	1897-1899
Edgar Wilson	1899-1901
Thomas L. Glenn	1901-1903
Burton L. French	1903-1909
Thomas R. Hamer	1909-1911
Burton L. French	1911-1913
Burton L. French	1913-1915
Addison T. Smith	1913-1915
Addison T. Smith	1915-1917
Robert M. McCracken	1915-1917
Burton L. French	1917-1919
Addison T. Smith	1917-1919

COUNTIES AND COUNTY SEATS

COUNTY	PRESENT COUNTY SEAT	DATE ORIGINALLY CREATED
Shoshone ¹	Wallace.....	January 8, 1861
Nez Perce ¹	Lewiston.....	December 20, 1861
Idaho ¹	Grangeville.....	1862
Boise ¹	Idaho City.....	1863
Owyhee.....	Silver City.....	1863
Oneida.....	Malad.....	1864
Ada.....	Boise.....	1864
Kootenai ²	Rathdrum.....	1864
Lemhi.....	Salmon City.....	1869
Bear Lake.....	Paris.....	1875
Washington.....	Weiser.....	1879
Cassia.....	Albion.....	1879
Custer.....	Challis.....	1881
Bingham.....	Blackfoot.....	1885
Latah ³	Moscow.....	1888
Elmore.....	Mountain Home.....	1889
Canyon.....	Caldwell.....	1891
Fremont.....	St. Anthony.....	1893
Bannock.....	Pocatello.....	1893
Lincoln.....	Shoshone.....	1895
Blaine.....	Hailey.....	1895
Bonner.....	Sandpoint.....	1907
Twin Falls.....	Twin Falls.....	1907
Adams.....	Council.....	1911
Bonneville.....	Idaho Falls.....	1911
Clearwater.....	Orofino.....	1911
Lewis.....	Nez Perce.....	1911
Franklin.....	Preston.....	1913
Gooding.....	Gooding.....	1913
Jefferson.....	Rigby.....	1913
Madison.....	Rexburg.....	1913
Minidoka.....	Rupert.....	1913
Power.....	American Falls.....	1913
Benewah.....	St. Maries.....	1915
Gem.....	Emmett.....	1915

¹ Created by Washington Territorial Legislature, but reorganized and rebounded by Idaho Territorial Legislature.

² Kootenai was not organized until 1881.

³ Created and organized by Sheriff Act of Congress. Is said to be only county in United States created and organized by Congressional enactment.

COUNTY	PRESENT COUNTY SEAT	DATE ORIGINALLY CREATED
Boundary.....	Bonnors Ferry.....	1915
Teton.....	Driggs.....	1915
Butte.....	Arco.....	1917
Camas.....	Fairfield.....	1917
Valley.....	Cascade.....	1917
Payette.....	Payette.....	1917

STATE BUILDINGS

	LOCATION	DATE OF COMPLETION
State Penitentiary.....	Boise.....	1872
Insane Asylum.....	Blackfoot.....	1885
State University.....	Moscow.....	1889
Normal School.....	Lewiston.....	1893
Normal School.....	Albion.....	1893
Soldiers' Home.....	Boise.....	1900
Academy of Idaho ¹	Pocatello.....	1901
Industrial School.....	St. Anthony.....	1903
Insane Asylum.....	Orofino.....	1905
School for Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.....	Gooding.....	1907
Children's Home.....	Boise.....	1908
Idaho State Sanatorium.....	Nampa.....	1911

¹ Since 1915 known and designated as the Idaho Technical Institute.

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